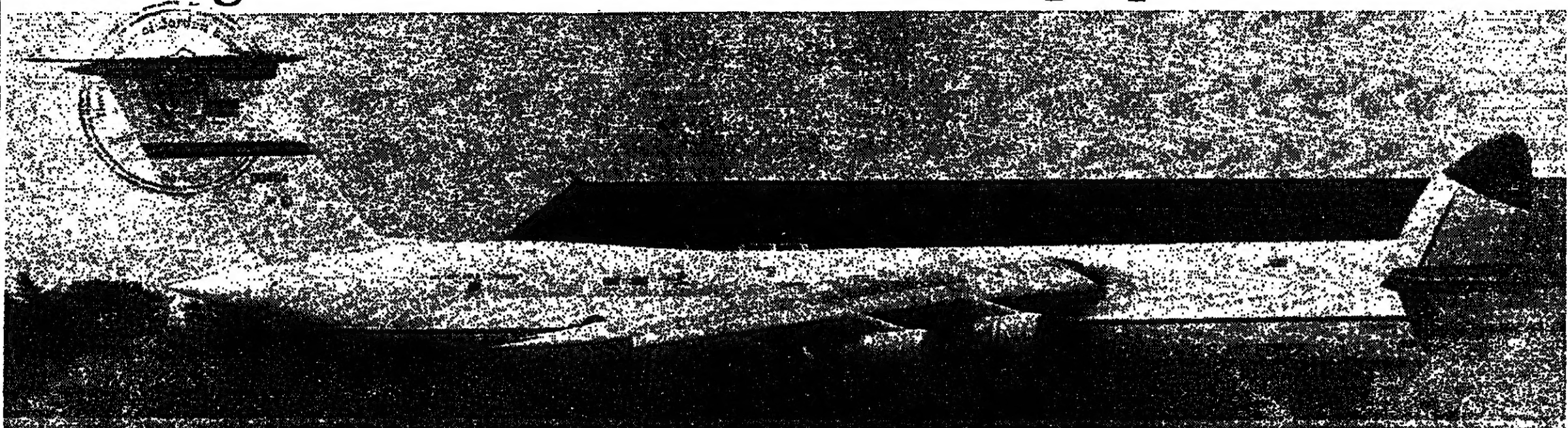


# Warning increases tension as Greenham prepares for missiles



Protesters believed this US aircraft, which landed at Greenham yesterday, was carrying cruise missile equipment

## Cruise intruders could be shot, says Heseltine

By Philip Webster and Rodney Cowton

Political tension surrounding the imminent arrival in Britain of the first cruise missiles increased sharply last night after Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, gave a warning in the Commons that demonstrators who got near the missile bunkers at Greenham Common in Berkshire could be shot.

Repeating to a Labour demand for an assurance that he would instruct the base commander that no shots were to be fired at the Greenham peace protesters, Mr Heseltine declared: "I categorically will give no such assurance."

He added: "It has been the absolute duty on all governments to defend nuclear weapons in this country and to defend the military bases of our defence forces. To suggest that we should now abandon that policy is reckless."

His remarks immediately set off protests, with Mr John Silkin, Labour's newly appointed defence spokesman accusing him of "hysteria." But Mrs Margaret Thatcher backed Mr Heseltine's remarks when she said it was the duty of governments to defend the installations.

Mrs Joan Ruddock, chairman of CND said Mr Heseltine's statement was brutal and shocking. "It illustrates the extreme lengths to which this Government is prepared to go to implement a policy which is clearly unpopular with the British people."

"No one is actually going to try to put themselves in a position where they would get shot."

The campaign would continue with actions designed to frustrate the preparations for nuclear war, she said.

Mr Heseltine's ministry officials later emphasized that his warning was a considered one and stemmed from his genuine concern that the real dangers had not been appreciated.

It was explained that shooting could only happen as a last resort and that several layers of defence would have to be breached before demonstrators' lives were at risk. But the Ministry of Defence said: "The Secretary of State has to say that at the end of the day, if somebody is threatening a sensitive piece of equipment and is likely to cause danger and damage to sensitive installations there is a danger to them that right at the end of the line they could be shot."

The danger was greatest at night, when it was more difficult for armed guards to distinguish between a demonstrator and a terrorist, it was said.

It was made clear that Mr Heseltine had deliberately set out to highlight the dangers. "He is worried that at the end of the day there is a danger both that those who are demonstrators but more particularly those who might use the cover of the demonstrators could pose a threat to themselves and weapons and aircraft."

The rules of engagement covering the use of armed guards in defence establishments like Greenham are agreed between the American and British governments and were reviewed earlier this year. They have never been published.

Defence experts said the rules would certainly require an intruder to be challenged before a sentry fired, but it was doubtful if they would extend to firing a warning shot. The basic principle for all guards would be

Continued on back page, col 1



More women peace protesters being arrested at the Greenham Common base yesterday

## US flight starts new protest

From Alan Hamilton, Greenham Common

The vast silver underbelly of a US Galaxy transporter of the US Air Force emerged from the cloud over Greenham Common at 11.55 yesterday, and landed deep inside the heavily-guarded base on the stroke of noon.

About a hundred women, the remnants of last week's peace demonstrations at the base, rushed to the perimeter fence and clawed at the wire in anger and frustration, weeping and chanting a terrible dirge.

Within the base, half a mile from the fence, watchers could see the aircraft's nose open and two packing cases the size of standard sea containers unloaded and taken on lorries to a nearby building.

For all they knew the crates may have contained fresh tomatoes, but the women were

convinced they were nuclear warheads for use on cruise missiles.

The USAF spokesman at the base refused to state their contents.

Earlier in the day 12 coachloads of 3rd Parachute Regiment men had driven into the base to provide extra security, and by the time the aircraft arrived they had been joined by a large contingent of police, with Thames Valley officers augmented by substantial reinforcements.

Throughout the day two police helicopters circled the base, patrolling the nine-mile perimeter fence, which has been repaired and strengthened since the women breached it in several places during the week-end.

On November 11, and Mr Bright explained last night: "I wanted to give members of Parliament the experience of seeing a video nasty because all too many people believe that a nasty is something like a hotbed up Hammer horror movie."

"It isn't it's something entirely different. The scenes are quite horrific and leave nothing to the imagination at all."

The film had been specially spliced together by Scotland Yard from some of the worst six or seven American and Italian

tapes they had confiscated from video outlets. The result was startling.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Conservative, Birmingham, Selly Oak) said: "Some people think the sight of two or three people making love is aesthetic, but there cannot be two conflicting views about seeing a girl chopped up and her entrails ripped out and eaten."

Mr William McKelvey (Labour, Kilmarlock and London), said: "What we have just seen is bestial and horrific."

To show this to youngsters would be deplorable."

One of those who had to leave early, Mr Jeremy Hanley (Conservative, Richmond and Barnes), said: "Many people did not want the showing to continue, they were so horrified by what they saw. I am still shaken now by what I saw. I am not a believer in total censorship, but I am afraid I think I have just seen where the limit lies."

Mr Bright, who thought the showing would have been illegal without the protection of

## Another island taken by Marines

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

As the House of Representatives prepared to vote yesterday to invoke the War Powers Act, which would require the Reagan Administration to withdraw US troops from Grenada within 60 days unless Congress approved an extension, the Pentagon announced that two companies of Marines had landed on the island of Carriacou, about 10 miles north of Grenada.

The troops were sent to Carriacou after reports that Cuban troops had been sighted on the island. However, the 400 to 500 Marines involved in the operation met no resistance and were later withdrawn.

The Marines were landed by helicopter and assault craft and had orders to clear away any opposition they found on the island and to seize weapons which were reportedly being stored there. It was not immediately clear whether any Cubans or weapons were actually found.

The White House said that

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Commonwealth rift  
Court of death  
Surinam's revenge

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President Reagan had been informed of the landing, which was said to be part of the "ongoing operation", and did not require special presidential authorization. Carriacou is a dependency of Grenada.

The accidental bombing of a mental hospital near St George's by the US Navy, together with a newspaper report that many of the US casualties were the result of accidents or "friendly fire", has heightened congressional concern about the invasion.

This concern has been reflected in the large majorities, in the Senate last Friday and the House yesterday, in favour of invoking the War Powers Act.

Mr Reagan, like the three other presidents who have held office since the law was first enacted 10 years ago, has opposed the Act on the grounds that it restricts his freedom of action as Commander-in-Chief.

The House of Representatives is to send a delegation to Grenada this weekend to investigate why it was necessary for US troops to carry out their invasion and how long they are likely to remain.

Mr Maurice Macmillan, the former Cabinet minister, yesterday joined those on the Conservative benches who have publicly criticized the Government for not supporting the US intervention in Grenada. Forty Conservatives, including two former Cabinet ministers, Mr Geoffrey Rippon and Mr David Howell, have now signed a Commons motion expressing full support for the invasion (Julian Haviland writes).

## Israel threatens to seal off southern Lebanon

From Robert Fisk in Geneva and Christopher Walker in Jerusalem

Lebanese opposition politicians in Geneva have been told that Israel will immediately close all the bridges across the Awali River and seal off southern Lebanon - effectively partitioning the country - if they and their Syrian allies succeed in destroying Lebanon's unofficial peace agreement with Israel.

The Israeli warning has been expressed to Mr Richard Fairbanks, President Reagan's acting Middle East envoy, and to Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the British Foreign Office, who is visiting Israel.

According to Mr Uri Porat, spokesman for the Israeli Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, informed Mr Luce that Israel "would no longer be able to withdraw as we would wish" if the pact with Lebanon was cancelled as a result of the Geneva talks. Mr Shamir had made a similar point when

briefing his Cabinet last Sunday.

Dr Yehuda Ben-Meir, the Deputy Foreign Minister, told Mr Luce that the policy of open bridges across the Awali would have to be reassessed if the treaty was abrogated.

Two Israeli officials - one of them from the Israeli Liaison Office in Beirut - are in Geneva to watch developments at the Lebanon reconciliation conference but Lebanese sources in the Swiss city say that the Israelis are passing on their threat through Mr Fairbanks, who is holding a series of intense private discussions with the pro-Syrian Lebanese delegates as well as with Lebanese Christian leaders.

Furthermore, Mr Fairbanks has left his visitors in not the slightest doubt that the US now stands four-square behind Israel's warning that the May 17 agreement is the new 'red line' -

the phrase once used by Israel about the limits of Syria's military involvement in Lebanon - beyond which the Lebanese parties in Geneva may not go.

America's new firmness appears to be a direct result of the slaughter of US Marines and French paratroopers in Beirut last week.

At the same time, British and French diplomats - as representatives of two of the nations involved in the multinational force in Beirut - are seeking interviews with all the leading Lebanese factions here to urge "restraint and compromise."

The Americans believe that everything now depends on whether Syria's determination to destroy the agreement is a bluff, a mere negotiating stance, or whether it intends to stand fast on the issue, whatever the consequences.

Joint pressure, page 5

## NatWest to increase charges

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

National Westminster is raising bank charges for personal customers with a new system of charging. It will boost the amount the bank earns from personal charges by about one-third. But NatWest claims the new system will spread the load more fairly and there is a new way for customers to avoid charges.

The increase comes into effect early next month, a year after the last rise, and may evoke a response from the other big clearing banks. The official line from Barclays, Lloyds and Midland yesterday was that personal charges were always under review. But privately it was suggested that some or all

of them were likely to announce higher charges within months.

NatWest is introducing several innovations. At present, customers of any of the big four clearers who keep £100 in their current account qualify for free banking. But from December 5, NatWest will provide free banking also to those with at least £500 in a deposit account providing they also stay in credit on current account.

For those paying bank charges, there is no change in the cost of writing a cheque. This stays at 25p, but direct debits and withdrawals from cash dispensers will cost 4p less at 12p. NatWest is breaking new ground by introducing a £3 quarterly maintenance charge

for customers who do not qualify for free banking. However, charges below £2 per quarter will be waived.

Mr Philip Gille, general manager of domestic banking divisions, said yesterday: "We reckon about 50 per cent of customers will be paying charges in any one quarter."

This will be about 5 per cent higher than before and NatWest said the higher revenue combined with the benefit of current money would now allow it to recoup the cost of the personal money transmission service.

In another departure, NatWest is sending explanatory details of the new tariff to more than 5 million customers in a move to head off criticism.

## IBM reveals its micro 'secret'

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

IBM last night launched its own home computer, but it will not be available in Britain.

The actual details of the PCjr - standing for Personal Computer Junior - come almost as an anticlimax after all the rumours that have shaken the American microcomputer market and terrified the established manufacturers.

Junior's only real novelty turns out to be its cordless keyboard which allows the user to move around the room while keying in information transmitted to the computer.

As Wall Street speculation knocked dollars off the share prices of IBM's competitors, the company refused to acknowledge that it was even thinking of entering the market.

Nevertheless IBM could now sell hundreds of thousands of Juniors in the United States before Christmas on the strength of its marketing skills and its name. That is how the IBM Personal Computer has come to dominate the market for professional and small business microcomputers.

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## Tomorrow

**Time out**  
The Times Profile focusses on Sir Douglas Wass, who emerges from the labyrinth of the Treasury to give this year's Reith Lectures. Times remembered Sir Gordon Newton reviews Harold Evan's book *Good Times, Bad Times* and Michael Ratcliffe reviews Nicholas Mosley's biography of his father.



**Testing time**  
As European football competition heats up, full reports on the progress of the British clubs.  
We regret that the special report on Italy has been held over.

## Recovery faltering, says CBI

Britain's consumer-led economic recovery is faltering, and despite industry's efforts over the last year the country remains 25 per cent less productive than the rest of the EEC. These are among the warnings in the latest of the Confederation of British Industry's survey of quarterly trends in manufacturing. Page 17

## Muzorewa held

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Prime Minister of the former Zimbabwe, Rhodesia, has been arrested "in a check on subversive elements connected with South African bandits," the Zimbabwe Government announced. Page 7

## Gaming offer

Shares in Aspinalls, the Knightsbridge gaming club owned jointly by Mr John Aspinall and Sir James Goldsmith, are being offered to the public. Page 3

## Exports case

A British company and company director have been served with summonses alleging illegal export of American high-technology goods to Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

## Murdoch sale

The Chicago Sun-Times, seventh largest daily in the United States, was sold yesterday to Mr Rupert Murdoch for \$90m (£60m). Page 6



## Radio man dies

Stuart Hibberd, the radio broadcaster who had one of the best-known voices in wartime Britain, has died at Budeigh Salterton, Devon. He was 90. Obituary, page 16

## Boxing on

Frank Warren has taken out a High Court writ and will defy the British Boxing Board of Control by going ahead with his televised boxing promotion in London tonight. Page 21

## Leader page, 15

Letters: On Grenada, Lord Cameron of Balhousie and others; arts and crafts, from Mr V Mangie and Mr L Rittner, and Mr Yehudi Menuhin. Leading articles: Mr Andropov; Windscale. Features, pages 12-14

Argentina's new leader: After Grenada, what will the US do in Lebanon? Channel 4's birthday hint. Spectrum: The National's gamble on a musical. Wednesday Page: That's why the lady was a thief. Job-seeker's diary; The Times Cook.

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Miss Mary Glasgow, Mr Sharras Rashidov

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# London hospitals to get extra cash for bone-marrow transplants

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Services Correspondent

The Government is to provide £650,000 over the next two years for bone-marrow transplants, which can be used to cure leukaemia and tackle some errors of metabolism in children.

The money, £150,000 this year and £500,000 next year, is to go to six London hospitals specializing in the technique, including Westminster Hospital where more than 100 children have died in the past decade for lack of funds to carry out transplants.

But Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, has rejected proposals in a report last year by Sir Douglas Black which recommended the creation of four or five "supra-regional" national bone-marrow transplant centres at a capital cost of about £100,000 each.

The announcement brought a mixed reaction yesterday from specialists. Dr Ray Powles, consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital, the largest of the centres, said the extra money was "a very welcome gesture". With each transplant costing £7,000 to £10,000, it should buy a further 60 to 80 operations a year on top of the 150 performed nationally at present. More would have been welcome, he said, but the money would definitely improve waiting lists.

Professor John Hobbs, Professor of Chemical Pathology at Westminster Hospital, said the money was simply not enough. "It will not even sustain our existing programme and no way can it increase our chances of coping with the waiting lists".

If his hospital's share was £30,000 this year it would provide four more transplants in a waiting list of 43. "Half the children on our waiting list will still not get done and will go on to die", he said.

Mr Clarke said yesterday that present facilities were tragically short of growing demand. But rather than set up supra-regional centres, he had accepted the advice of the health service supra-regional services advisory group that each regional health authority should consider providing its own service.

He would discuss with the regions how that might be done, although there was no indication yesterday that extra money would be available for them.

"We must all recognize that the pace of development of any new bone-marrow transplantation services outside London will vary according to local judgments of priority, and the new facilities will take time to build up to full capacity", he said. "It is for this reason I am now making additional resources available for London hospitals as the most effective immediate measure."

The London centres did most bone marrow transplants, and these hospitals will have to provide the bulk of the national service for some time to come".

Previously how the money will be divided between the six London centres: the Royal Marsden, Westminster, Hammersmith, Royal Free, Great Ormond Street and University College hospitals; was yet to be decided. There is likely to be intense competition for the funds.

At the Royal Free Hospital, which opened 10 years ago, a specialist ward for bone marrow transplants has never opened because of lack of funds for nursing staff.

## Kidney doctors' plea for help

By Thomson Prentice

The system by which physicians are obliged to select those patients who are either given or refused life-saving treatment for kidney failure was described as "barbaric" by a delegation of doctors and MPs when they met a government minister yesterday.

But the group, which included three medical experts, admitted that it was disappointed after the meeting with Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State for Health at the Commons.

The delegates were seeking improvements in facilities for treating kidney patients. They argued that the shortage of such facilities leads to at least 1,500 unnecessary deaths every year. That number, they said, represents those who are refused treatment and die of kidney failure.

After the meeting, Dr Chisholm Ogg, director of the renal unit at Guy's Hospital, London, said: "I hoped we would achieve more. We have been banging at the door for a long time, and although we were received sympathetically, I think we are all disappointed."

Mr Patten told them that the Government had asked regional health authorities last January to give "proper priority" to the treatment of kidney disease, and that he would call for an assessment of what had been achieved at the end of the present financial year next March.

The delegates were the MPs, Mr Lewis Carter-Jones and Mr John Hannam, of the All Party Group for the Disabled; Dr Anthony Wing, renal physician at St Thomas' Hospital, London; Dr Frank Parsons, former director of the renal unit at Leeds General Infirmary; Mr Peter Mitchell, of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, and Dr Ogg.

Mr Patten agreed to meet the delegation again not later than next April, at which time he would consider what further action was required, including the possibility of central funding for kidney treatment.

He also said that he would launch a campaign in the new year to increase the availability of kidneys for transplants.

However, his response fell well short of the delegates' hopes, which include the provision of another 50 renal units in the country to augment the 56 which now exist. On a comparison of populations with other European countries, they said, Britain should have between 150 and 200 such units.

Dr Wing of St Thomas' said that 16 such countries offered a better chance of treatment than Britain.

## Dr Jones in plea for privacy

By Kenneth Gosling

Dr Robert Jones, husband of Mrs Diane Jones, whose body was found in woodland 11 days ago, has asked to be left in peace to carry on with "his private life".

The plea, made in a statement through his solicitor Mr David Church, came as police were continuing house-to-house inquiries yesterday in Martlesham, Suffolk, a mile from where the body was discovered.

Their investigations also went on in Coggeshall, Essex, where Mrs Jones disappeared on the night of July 23 after an argument with her husband.

The statement said Dr Jones was distressed by the confirmation that the body found in Suffolk was that of his wife and about the circumstances of her death.

It continued: "No request has been made by the police for an interview. Dr Jones is endeavouring to carry on his work normally, but is being severely impeded by the continual presence and activities of certain members of the press."

"As no further statement or comment will be made by or on behalf of him he requests that he now be left in peace to carry on with his practice and his private life."

## Sale room

### Arms sale misfires

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A strategic miscalculation by Sotheby's over a sale of arms and armour yesterday resulted in an auction that was 42 per cent unsold.

A garniture of four sporting guns, made in the early eighteenth century in Brescia for the Grand Duke Ernest August of Saxe-Weimar was thought to be estimated at around £40,000 to £60,000. It was bought in at £16,500.

The sale began with the dispersal of the collection of arms and armour formed by the late John F Hayward, a leading expert on metalwork.

The sale totalled £170,148 with three lots unsold.

## Left ousts moderates in union poll

By Paul Routledge

Substantial advances for the left on the traditionally moderate motor manufacturing centres of Coventry and Luton were announced yesterday by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

In Coventry, Mr Phil Higgs, a Communist convenor at the Rolls-Royce Aero engine plant, has been elected divisional organizer of the city and the surrounding area.

In a straight fight with the moderates, he beat Mr Duncan Simpson by 4,783 votes to 4,662 in a secret ballot.

In the union division covering Luton and Bedford, Mr George Slessor, a communist convenor at Vauxhall Motors, topped the poll in the first ballot for assistant organizer.

Mr Slessor won 2,121 votes, his nearest rival, Mr Henry Gadener, 1,976.

But the left also suffered a setback at national level, losing their only national organizer. Mr Harry Hewitt-Dutton lost his position, polling 64,019 votes against 77,458 for his moderate rival, Mr Paul McCoy.

In other provincial elections there was no political change.

## Party leaders' views sought on voting changes

The Government is asking leaders of all political parties represented at Westminster for their views by December 1, on proposed changes in the electoral law (Our Political Editor writes).

These include giving holiday-makers the right to a postal or proxy vote; extending the franchise to British citizens living abroad; increasing the deposit at parliamentary elections (at present £150) and lowering the threshold for forfeiture.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said yesterday in a letter to Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, that the Government hoped to give its conclusions on the select committee's proposals early next year.

## Walkout at Telegraph

Editorial content of today's Daily Telegraph was restricted because of a 48 hour walkout by more than 600 clerical members of Sogat '82 in a pay and holidays dispute. The workers are due to meet again tomorrow to decide whether to continue the dispute.

The walkout, over the annual pay claim, affected the newspaper's coverage of stock exchange prices and the switchboard was closed.



Milkmen meeting yesterday in Jubilee Gardens on the South Bank to call for safeguards for the doorstep delivery of milk. Later they marched to the House of Commons to lobby MPs (Photograph: Orde Elisson).

## Celebration in midst of turmoil

By John Young

Agricultural Correspondent

The Milk Marketing Board will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary at the Guildhall in the presence of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh tonight at a time when the industry is in unprecedented turmoil.

Milkmen from all over Britain converged on Parliament yesterday to protest at the proposed lifting of the ban on the import of European ultra heat treated (UHT) and sterilized milk.

They say that cut-price imports will undermine the doorstep delivery system and threaten their livelihoods.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food accepted a European Court ruling that the ban on milk not bottled in this country is contrary to EEC fair trade regulations.

Until now it has defended the ban on the ground that dairies on the Continent do not measure up to the health and hygiene standards demanded of the British industry.

UHT milk from France or the Netherlands is estimated, could be sold in supermarkets as little as 15p a carton, compared with 21p for a pint delivered by a milkman.

Consumer organizations strongly advocated greater competition, and the Office of Fair Trading has said it will take proceedings in the Restrictive Practices Court.

The dispute is taking place as dairy surpluses mount throughout the EEC. That has caused a split between the marketing board, which wants a price freeze and a more aggressive marketing policy, and the National Farmers' Union, which believes that European Commission proposals for a partial levy on excess production threaten dairy farmers' livelihoods.

Countries such as the Irish Republic and France claim that the cost of doorstep milk in Britain, the highest in the EEC, is the result of a discriminatory pricing system which unfairly subsidizes British manufacturers of dairy products such as butter and cheese.

## Public sector sell-off to be stepped up

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

No state monopoly will be sacrosanct as the Government accelerates its programme of privatization over the next five years, Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said yesterday. In a clear signal of the Government's intention to step up its assault on the nationalized industries, Mr Moore, who is the Treasury minister responsible for coordinating the privatization programme, said the Government was determined to introduce competition and private sector disciplines wherever possible.

"As the programme moves into the heartlands of the public sector, maximizing competition will become of dominant importance," he said. "No state monopoly is sacrosanct. We intend through competition and privatization to open up the state sector to the stimulus of competition and reverse the creeping bureaucratization of the last 35 years."

Speaking at a stockbrokers' conference in the City, Mr Moore castigated the poor performance of most nationalized industries, and rejected criticisms of the privatization policy. "We are accused of sacrificing the nation's assets for short-term gain and of selling the family silver to pay current debts. Nothing could be further from the truth."

Privatization produces substantial benefits for industries, their employees, the consumer and the taxpayer. It also helps reduce the public sector borrowing requirement but that was of "secondary" importance, he said.

Mr Moore quoted an academic's conclusion that the performance of State industry was third rate, and said the customer ranked rather low in the public sector's order of priorities. "It is only the spur of privatization and competition that has made British Telecom increase the range of telephones it offers to its customers, that has encouraged British Rail to use innovative marketing and has pushed British Airways into being one of the world's best airlines."

## British Telecom shares may be sold abroad

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Minister of State for Industry, confirmed yesterday that the Government may consider the sale of British Telecom shares in Japan and the Middle East as well as the United States.

He said: "We have asked our merchant bankers, Kleinwort Benson, to examine the feasibility, together with an American merchant bank, of placing some BT shares in America."

"But we think it would be on a very modest scale and we have not yet had their report. Nevertheless, MPs feel that Mr Baker's insistence that the £4,000 sale will go ahead next autumn indicates a determination to sell a significant slice of British Telecom abroad."

Mr Baker said that even if shares were placed in the United States, there would be a special clause which would not allow control of British Telecom to move out of Britain.

A departmental memorandum on Anglo-Japanese talks held in Tokyo last June says: "We took the opportunity to make the point that ministers might decide to seek to sell shares in BT plc outside the UK and that Japan might be one possible market."

Mr John Golding, assistant general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union and Labour MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, said last night: "It is absolutely diabolical that the government should think of selling off BT's technological future in Tokyo, Dallas and Bahrain."

## Murder evidence challenged

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Evidence which earned Ernest Clarke a life sentence for murder is challenged in the BBC1 programme *Rough Justice* to be broadcast tonight.

Part of a blue jumper which linked him to a killing had nothing to do with it, the programme says. The police found the jumper under a storage tank at a South Shields depot on the banks of the river Tyne. In another tank near by, parts of the dismembered body of Miss Eileen McDougall, aged 16, had been discovered.

Her family had confirmed that the jumper, which would have fitted her, was the kind of garment that Miss McDougall might have been wearing when she disappeared in January 1970. The prosecution described the jumper as having been cut up "as if from a dead body".

But the *Rough Justice* team, aided by a senior forensic scientist, Dr Pat Toseland, says it has established that the jumper was underneath the tank before the murder.

Clarke was the only man who worked at Velva Liquids, the firm which owned the tanks who admitted knowing Miss McDougall, but he denied having anything to do with her disappearance. On the Sunday she vanished, he had been working on the tank site from 7 am until 2 pm, when his colleague, Mr Ronnie Embleton came to take over.

Nine-and-a-half years later, when parts of the body were found in tank no 1, Mr Embleton said he had seen Clarke flooding a channel under tank no 4.

Police who investigated found part of the jumper in the channel where the chemical from the tank had set into wax.

But the files of Velva Liquids and tests on the jumper by Dr Toseland showed that the steely alcohol in which it was found could not have come from the tank later than August 1969, when it was filled by a different chemical.

Dr Toseland says: "The jumper cannot be connected with the girl's body."

Mr Sam Silkin QC, former Attorney General, who studied the case and new evidence, says on the programme: "I have no doubt whatsoever that if the whole of what I have seen had been in front of the jury at the trial they could not conceivably have convicted Mr Clarke."

There is to be an appeal on Ernest Clarke's behalf to the Home Secretary.



Car talk: Mr Alan Clark, Under Secretary of State for Employment with responsibility for the disabled, discussing the "Supakart" with Tony Nichols during a visit to Speedwell Enterprises, Slough, which makes the cars for disabled children (Photograph: Jonathan Player).

## Pledge to Welsh on Severn Bridge

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

The Secretary of State for Wales said yesterday that the Government will build a new Severn bridge if it is proved that the existing one is "seriously at risk" from structural fault.

Mr Nicholas Edwards was speaking at an Association of County Councils conference in Cardiff the day after the Department of Transport restricted traffic on the bridge to one lane each way on weekends.

Since it was built 17 years ago the bridge has been vital to the hard-pressed economy of South Wales and politicians of every hue have combined to criticize the delay caused by its perennial problems. More than 70 per cent of the traffic it carries from Wales is commercial.

The new traffic restrictions came after the disclosure of a report by the consulting engineers, Mott, Hay and Anderson, which said it could collapse in storm-force winds if there was a heavy traffic jam.

The report was commissioned by the consultants Flint and Neill, whose own report was more reassuring. It said that the existing bridge could be satisfactorily strengthened to carry traffic volumes likely to be adequate for many years to come.

At yesterday's meeting, one councillor said that the survival of Wales as an industrial entity depended on a new crossing. There had been enough promises and action had to be taken.

Mr Edwards's promise coincided with a statement from Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, that the Government would decide what to do within the next two weeks.

One suggestion emerging yesterday was that a tidal barrage might be built which would also carry traffic.

Mr Michael West, economic development officer for Bristol, said: "It is a matter of great concern to everyone that the bridge might not be safe, and uncertainty can only do harm to trade. But if it is going to take 10 years to build a second bridge it might be just as quick, and kill two birds with one stone, to build the Severn Barrage instead."

Parliamentary report, page 4

## Howell in line for race job

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Denis Howell, the former Minister for Sport, is expected to be made shadow spokesman for immigration and race relations in a further batch of opposition front-bench appointments due to be announced today.

Mr Howell, MP for Birmingham, Small Heath, has direct experience of the problems faced by ethnic minorities.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, has been in close consultation with his Shadow Cabinet on the appointment of deputies and the full list might not be ready until Friday.

But it is understood that Mr Robert Hughes, Aberdeen North, has been offered the shadow agriculture job, and the health portfolio is expected to go to Mr Frank Dobson, the MP for Holborn and St Pancras, who was Mr Kinnock's deputy on education.

Meanwhile, Labour MPs are watching with interest to see who Mr Kinnock appoints as his parliamentary private secretary.

## Pit overtime ban biting deeper, Scargill says

By Our Labour Editor

The miners' two-day-old overtime ban is biting deeper than last year's and the one in 1974, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said last night.

But the National Coal Board insisted that fewer than 20 pits had started late because of the action being taken over pay and colliery closures.

Mr Scargill said: "From what we can gather the impact is more than it was in 1982 and more than in 1974. It is going to be a long, hard haul, but we are all perfectly prepared for that. We know that overall the result will be in our favour."

The first big test of rank-and-file support for the overtime ban will come this weekend when face workers, maintenance men and colliery winders are being instructed not to carry out important tasks usually done when the pits are quiet.

Mr Scargill said that he had been given a standing ovation by 700 miners at a mass meeting called in the Midlands coalfield, where the union's area executive suggested there should be an early general ballot on the board's 5.2 per cent pay offer. There are, however, no signs that the revolt by local leaderships is spreading.

Scottish miners are to hold a delegate conference in Edinburgh tomorrow when representatives of striking pitmen at Monktonhall colliery who have been out for nearly seven weeks, will propose an all-out stoppage.

Apart from such skirmishing an industrial lull has settled over the industry. The coal board is evidently avoiding direct conflict, relying on the men to reject their union's confrontationalist policy.

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Women could be shot inside Greenham base

CRUISE MISSILES

Amid noisy protests from the opposition, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, categorically refused in the Commons to give an assurance that peace protesters who got near the bunkers at Greenham Common where nuclear weapons were to be held would not be shot.

Both the Prime Minister, later asked under what circumstances troops might be prepared to shoot demonstrators at Greenham Common, and Mr Heseltine, said that the Government as all other governments had done, would defend bases and installations. It was the duty of governments to defend installations.

The issue was raised during exchanges about the installation of cruise missiles on the UK and Mr Heseltine stated that he had nothing further to add to what he had told the House yesterday (Monday) except that one American aircraft carrying equipment had landed this (Tuesday) morning.

There was the angriest exchange yet between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Neil Kinnock. Leader of the Opposition, on cruise missiles in which the Prime Minister described Mr Kinnock as total unilateralist whose object was to undermine NATO, the defence of the free world.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove, C) said: Yesterday's debate showed this Government's determination to negotiate a way out of the growing threat posed by the SS20s and that the installation of cruise missiles in this country in response to that threat does not mean an end to those negotiations which should, if they are successful, result in a reduction of the cruise missiles. This policy received the overwhelming endorsement of the House.

Mr Heseltine: The whole world will have noticed the size of the Government's majority last night, but it is right in addition to our determination to stick to our deployment date at the end of this year we are determined to keep all avenues open for the continuation of negotiations.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, L): Yesterday he accused those who argued for dual key of lacking trust in US and

said that anyway it was very expensive. Maintaining and updating an independent nuclear deterrent is a far greater example of lack of trust and is ruinously expensive.

Mr Heseltine: I do not think that is right. I accept the view that the existence of a separate independent British nuclear deterrent provides a second base of decision in Europe and is therefore confusing the issue in the minds of the Soviet Union.

Mr Ronald Boyes (Houghton and Washington, Lab): It was reported recently that if any ladies from Greenham Common got near the bunkers where the nuclear warheads were held, there was a possibility that they would be shot.

Would he give an assurance that he will instruct the commander and the people responsible for the Greenham Common cruise missile base that in no circumstances will they be fired at the peace protesters?

Mr Heseltine: I categorically will give no such assurance. (Labour protests) It has been the absolute duty on all governments to defend nuclear weapons in this country and to defend all the military bases of this country's defence forces. To suggest that we should now abandon that policy is reckless.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selby, C): Would he rule categorically that whatever demonstrators there may be - the great unwashed or washed, left or right - this Government will support the defence of this country, whether it be at Greenham Common or elsewhere, and the small minorities must not be allowed to destroy the credibility of the defence?

Mr Heseltine: The only majority that matters in Britain is the majority in the House of Commons which has the right to pursue the policies upon which this Government was elected.

Mr David Allan (Liverpool, Mossley Hill, L): He asked if Mrs Thatcher regarded the memorandum published yesterday, which information should have remained secret.

Publication of that memorandum (he said) demonstrated the negotiations at Geneva were long since abandoned by this Government and have only been a charade.

Mrs Thatcher: We are earnestly negotiating at Geneva.

Boyes: No shots

would wish to have dual key over Polaris and ultimately Trident.

Mr Heseltine: The Americans would regard their arguments with us as categorical. He suggests that there is a new view in our policy of defending Britain's nuclear base and our defence establishments. Every Labour Government since the war has done precisely the same. Mr David Whelan is the evidence that if we asked for dual key for cruise the Americans would wish to have dual key on our so-called independent nuclear deterrent? Does it mean that the Americans see it as a theatre weapon and not a strategic one?

Mr Heseltine: The Opposition were arguing that the American Government cannot be trusted in these circumstances. If that is the basis of the argument the Americans would be as entitled to reverse the question on us.

Penhaligon: Circumstances

proposition by Mr Heseltine last night.

Does she agree with millions of our fellow citizens who believe that there is a certain imbalance when the United States has cruise missiles in our country (Conservative interruptions) - noise may signify concern over this - when the United States has cruise missiles under their sole control in our country, and all we have in the United States is trust?

Does she really think that trust and the RAF Regiment is enough to safeguard our sovereignty or our security?

Mrs Thatcher: He could use the same arguments about United States soldiers in Europe and British soldiers in the United States. The same arguments would apply. The United States is contributing massively to the defence of Europe. (Conservative cheers)

GRENADA

Britain stood ready to help Grenada with such things as food and medical supplies, the training of the police force and with the organisation of elections. Lady Young, Minister of State Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said when opening a debate on Grenada in the House of Lords.

The Government had an open mind as to the form that help might usefully take, she said. Grenada's needs would become clearer once the fighting was completely over and the interim administration was established. It was an independent state and the Government was well able to determine what direction the next phase of reconstruction should take.

We shall be guided (she said) by what he asks us to do, but within our limitations, we shall respond as sympathetically as we can.

A total of 61 British subjects had already left the island and about 30 more were expected to leave within the next 24 hours. Within the next day or so the Government expected that any British subject wishing to leave Grenada would be able to do so, and it had received no reports of any British casualties.

The Governor General was calling together a group of responsible citizens as an advisory council to assist him in governing the country until it could be restored to normal conditions. The Government saw no reason to dissent from his view that this was a legally proper course for him to take and saw it as a responsible action entirely consistent with the authority delegated to him by the Crown.

The Government had made clear its regret that consultation with the Americans about Grenada was not better and its reservations about the United States' decision to adopt. But it was far more to suggest on the basis of this episode that the Americans were in some way unreliable allies or that their crucial interests in the Caribbean of Europe was in any way diminished.

Any suggestion that there was an analogy between Britain's exchanges with the Americans before their invasion of Grenada and the current situation would be a gross distortion of the facts. Any decision to launch American nuclear missiles from Britain was simply not credible.

There were specific understandings between the British and United States Governments on the use by the Americans of the nuclear weapons and bases in Britain.

These understandings (she said) have been jointly reviewed in the light of the deployment here of cruise missiles and we are satisfied that they are effective. They mean that no nuclear weapons would be launched from British territory without the Prime Minister's agreement.

The crisis over Grenada must not be allowed to further the cause of those whose purpose it was to weaken the alliance and undermine the trust between Britain and the United States.

Whatever differences of analysis or doubts there had been, there could be little doubt that much good would come from the intervention of the British and the United States. Grenadians had welcomed the arrival of the United States forces, and it must now be hoped that the country would move towards free and fair elections.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, Leader of the Opposition peers, said that the events over the Grenada invasion had shown that the relationships between the United States and United Kingdom were not quite as good as they had been in the past. The Prime Minister over the past four years and especially since the accession of the Reagan administration.

The non-intervention rule of the UN Charter was right in an ideal

Britain ready to send food and medical supplies

The often quoted "special relationship" or "equal partnership" and "mutual trust" were at the end of the day not to be totally relied upon.

What emerges clearly (she said) is that notwithstanding our friendship and our alliances, and the Prime Minister's support for President Reagan's policies in central America and elsewhere, not only did the United States reject the United Kingdom Government's strong advice but also acted precipitately without the courtesy of consultation.

We now have the obligation and task to reestablish our relations with the United States on the basis of a much clearer understanding of our objectives.

Relations between the United States and western Europe had not been at their best over the last 18 months and this latest episode had widened the gulf. It should not be allowed to deteriorate further.

America had lost its authority - temporarily one hoped - to condemn aggression elsewhere when the force it used to enforce it was not allowed to deteriorate further.

Lord Kennet (SDP) said the invasion had proved a diplomatic bonanza to the Soviet Union who were using it with the greatest possible relish. It had split the West. On the other hand it had prevented a split which might have welcomed to see - a split between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Lord Home of the Hirsel (C) said the Government's decision not to send forces from this country to the island unless the extent that British citizens might require rescue or evacuation was strictly correct in terms of the United Nations Charter and the rules of non-intervention accepted by Commonwealth membership. He thought it was a very important strategic area.

He said the Governor General of Grenada directly appeal to the US Administration for military help? If he did, who could speak with more authority than he on behalf of a sovereign state?

If (he went on) the answer to my question is "yes" - he did directly appeal to the US - I can still understand the decision not to send troops.

Pressure for second Severn crossing

TRANSPORT

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, told MPs in a statement that he thought the Severn Bridge was safe to use and that he expected to be able to decide within the next fortnight whether it would be necessary to continue the additional traffic restrictions he had imposed on the crossing.

MPs expressed concern about the bridge's safety after Mr Roy Hughes (Newport East, Lab), revealed in the House on Friday part of an engineering company's report which warned that it could collapse in certain conditions.

Mr Ridley said in his statement that in May this year the Flint and Neill Partnership submitted a report in which they concluded that it would be technically feasible to strengthen the crossing to enable it to carry without restrictions on the flow of traffic, considerably higher loads than at present.

The report (he said) put forward alternative designs for the bridge, including a higher loading standard. Those options are being urgently evaluated.

In accordance with normal departmental practice, Mr Hay and Anderson were appointed by Flint and Neill to make an independent check of the latter's appraisal of the bridge's structural condition. The report on the independent check had been submitted to Flint and Neill and he was waiting for their further advice.

Mr Ridley said he had thought it prudent to extend the early morning lane restrictions, imposed in 1982, to operate around the clock, except at weekends.

Mr John Prescott chief Opposition spokesman on transport, said the statement did not greatly concern about the safety of the bridge. He wanted a public examination of the safety issues involved in the design and on the consultants' different judgment on the deterioration of safety.

The minister should consider abolishing all tolls on the bridge which led to traffic bunching and increased stress on the bridge. Would the minister assure MPs that the estimated cost of £3.5m, needed to improve the safety and life of the bridge, would not be hindered by any public expenditure considerations? The bridge was a vital link for the Welsh economy.

Mr Ridley confirmed that safety must be the paramount consideration. This was why, in the light of the apparent doubt thrown upon this by Mr Roy Hughes' partial quotation of the Flint and Neill report, he had judged it right to reassure the public by closing one lane in each direction.

He rejected the need for any inquiry at this stage. But the necessary cost of any necessary repairs would be met as rapidly as possible from public funds once he was sure what was the right thing to do.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, L) said he did not think the public were likely to be totally reassured until more qualified views from expert engineers were available.

In view of the increasing traffic, it was not time to start preparations for a second Severn Bridge? This would also provide employment for Wales.

Mr Ridley said if a second crossing proved necessary, it would have to be built. But it would take at least 10 years to build and it was important, if this were to happen, to ensure that the right decision was made.

He added later that Mr Hughes' leak, partial and selective, had not been helpful or in the public interest. It had been an indiscretion.

Mr Barry Jones, chief opposition spokesman on Wales, said Mr Ridley's remarks targeted against Mr Hughes were disgraceful. They would not be well received in Wales. If the Severn Bridge was closed the South Wales economy would be devastated. A second bridge would boost employment prospects.

Mr Ridley said the Welsh economy was the reason for his concern that the crossing should be kept open as fully as possible. The partial leaking of technical details was damaging to the Welsh economy.

Underwear, thermal, for the use of

DEFENCE

While the present standard of army clothes was satisfactory, a new range of clothing and equipment would be issued next year including thermal underwear. Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said in the Commons.

Answering Mr Harry Gressway (Ealing North, C), Mr Stanley said: Whilst we are generally satisfied with the standard of army clothing, we are constantly seeking to improve it within the financial resources available.

Mr Gressway: Bearing in mind that service personnel might be required to wear their boots and other items in circumstances ranging from a Falklands winter to a desert situation, what steps are being taken to see they are up to the standard required?

Mr Stanley: A number of rigorous tests are made on a trial basis and operationally. Although it is the case that a limited number of items, such as combat boots have proved defective, the new issue boots are a great improvement on their predecessors. That is certainly the view of many of the soldiers I have found wearing them.

We shall be making further substantial improvements to army clothing next year. We have coming into issue new socks, helmets, water proof jackets and trousers, new rucksacks and, he will be delighted to know, a new issue of thermal underwear.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Hull North, Lab) for the Opposition (How North, Lab) for the Opposition: The Falklands campaign would highlight the weaknesses of the old boot, which is why the new combat boot is being brought into use.

Leaking of memo criticized

PM'S QUESTIONS

Mrs Margaret Thatcher complained during question time about the leaking of a memorandum sent to her by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, on the arrival date for cruise missiles.

Mr David Allan (Liverpool, Mossley Hill, L): He asked if Mrs Thatcher regarded the memorandum published yesterday, which information should have remained secret.

Publication of that memorandum (he said) demonstrated the negotiations at Geneva were long since abandoned by this Government and have only been a charade.

Mrs Thatcher: We are earnestly negotiating at Geneva.

Full check on radioactivity at Windscale

Levels of radioactivity around Windscale were comprehensively monitored and public exposure was kept within the limits recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection and endorsed by the National Radiological Protection Board, Mrs Margaret Thatcher told MPs at question time.

If claims were made on the Yorkshire television programme *Windscale: The Nuclear Laundry*, that particular hazards have been under-estimated, they would be properly and urgently examined by the departments responsible.

Mr Nigel Farnham (Cardinal and Walsingham, C) had asked Mrs Thatcher to see to it that the investigation to be carried out by the National Radiological Protection Board was fully and independently carried out and that the report was published in full when it was available next year.

More kidney transplants under NHS

The record of the present Government on the National Health Service was first class compared with the record of the Labour Government, Mrs Thatcher said.

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe, Lab) had asked her: As someone who can afford to pay for medical treatment the needs, is the Prime Minister not even slightly concerned that had come to her attention many preventable deaths among kidney patients who cannot afford to jump the queue?

Mrs Thatcher: In 1981 there were 1,550 new kidney patients compared with 600 in 1971 and there has been an increase of 50 per cent since 1976.

Directors Bill

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (Kenilworth, C) was given leave to bring in a Bill amending the law relating to the election and responsibilities of directors of companies.

Stationing of missiles approved

The Government had comfortable majorities in two divisions at the end of Monday night's debate on cruise missiles. A Government motion backing the decision to station cruise missiles in Britain in the absence of an agreement with the Russians on a zero option by the end of the year was carried by 362 votes to 218.

Government majority, 144. Earlier a Liberal-SDP amendment calling for a dual key to the stationing of the missiles and urging multilateral disarmament was rejected by 360 votes to 22 - Government majority, 338.

Soames: There had been fear, chaos and anarchy

troops from Britain; but I would have been very much happier if the Government had decided to support the British and the US in the council of the United Nations.

For many years the Soviet Union and its puppets, North Vietnam, Syria and Cuba, had not played to international rules and had not observed the non-intervention rules. The democracies had been placed in a stark dilemma.

Did they have to sit and watch while subversion paved the way for political chaos and in the end take over or intervene and find themselves condemned by liberal opinion all over the world as aggressors themselves?

The non-intervention rule of the UN Charter was right in an ideal

No evidence of falsified Times accounts

Mr Ian Wigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) asked the Attorney General if he would investigate the Gerald Long for falsifying company records at Times Newspapers Ltd contrary to the provisions of the Companies Acts.

Sir Michael Havers, in a written reply, said: Neither I nor the Director of Public Prosecutions are in possession of any evidence to suggest that any such offences have been committed, and no report to that effect has been received. If Mr Wigglesworth has any evidence which he believes discloses such offences perhaps he will write to me.

New peers

Lord Ennals, formerly Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich, North, and Lord Mauch, formerly Lord Mauch, were introduced in the House of Lords.

Shipyard strike would be tragic and throw away jobs

SHIPBUILDING

Industrial action at this critical point by the workers of British Shipbuilders would be both tragic and foolish. Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, said when moving the second reading of the Shipbuilders (Borrowing Powers) Bill. He said it would mean the spectacle of men in the most depressed parts of Britain throwing away their livelihoods.

The bill increases the borrowing powers of BS from £800m to £1,000m with provision for this to be raised to a maximum of £1,200m by successive steps of up to £100m.

Mr Lamont said the industry had received £480m since the Government came to office in 1979. The

Government had also placed substantial naval orders: 33 warships valued at £1,900m had been ordered since the Government came to office. The vast majority at BS yards.

Investment had doubled since 1979. An important part of the current capital programme was the modernisation of facilities at the Victoria yard at Barrow. The main part of the project was a covered construction hall to be served by a large shiplift. The complex would enable the construction and outfitting of up to four submarines, conventional or nuclear, to take place simultaneously. The facility would be suitable for nuclear and other submarines and surface ships.

The project would take five years to complete and would cost £230m, to be met through a mix of public dividend capital and loans from the

National Loan Fund. The Secretary of State for Defence would be making a loan of £25m towards the cost of the project.

BS had made losses every year since 1974. In 1982 it had an appalling total of £117m in 1982-83. Performance had not matched that of its competitors.

British had yesterday issued a 30-day notice requiring BS to demonstrate within 30 days that they could complete British's rig being built at Scott Lithgow within 30 days of the original completion date. He hoped BS would be able to demonstrate their ability to complete or the consequences for Scott Lithgow could be disastrous. It would be premature to speculate on Scott's response.

The service of the notice did not mean the contract had been cancelled or that the yard was to be closed. There were a variety of possible outcomes. He was keeping in close touch with developments, but the matter lay primarily between British and Scott Lithgow. There was a matter for negotiation between the two parties.

In 1982, BS recorded the lowest tonnage of orders that it had ever taken. And the order book position in 1983 would be even lower.

The Government was prepared to take exceptional action to help the UK industry over this difficult period and to apply the EEC Commission for approval of an interim extension of the Intervention Fund aid. This was granted and the Government was now applying for approval for a further extension.

Mr Peter Shore Chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry said the news that British was

considering the cancellation of an £86m order for a drilling rig with Scott Lithgow would have served only to heighten the sense of crisis which he believed was dominating the industry.

While the prospects, as the decade proceeded, appeared to be a bit more hopeful, there was an almost universal view that the next 12 months would see no improvement in orders.

Policy towards the industry must include emergency financial assistance to prevent an unacceptable contraction in UK shipyard capacity and a policy to improve the competitiveness of British shipbuilding, including modernization.

The British Merchant Navy was one of the largest in the world but Britain was almost unique in the extent to which it placed orders in other countries.

Persuading the public to save it

In the third and final report on cutting the waste of energy, DAVID YOUNG, Energy Correspondent, looks at ways in which the public can be persuaded to save energy during a period when prices are likely to remain relatively stable.

The Department of Energy conservation campaign is launched at a time when experts in the United States have claimed that energy-saving schemes have so far been nothing more than "knee jerk" reactions to price rises and may even have contributed to inflation.

But, as the recent World Energy Conference in New Delhi agreed, conservation schemes are notoriously hard to quantify and impossible to impose on countries which have only recently begun to experience the benefits of national gas and electricity systems.

Mr Kenneth Davis, a consultant to Bechtel Power in the US and vice-president of the American delegation at the conference, said: "Although there has been some decline in use brought about by programmes to reduce waste, most conservation

has been motivated by price.

"Many economists also said higher energy prices and lower use would not significantly affect Gross Domestic Product or our standard of living. While there are no adequate analyses, it appears to me that the events of the past decade indicate that these economies were wrong.

The use of energy is far more critical to our economy than we realized, and reduced use may have a profound effect.

"How much of the extraordinary world-wide inflation rates and world-wide recession we have seen has resulted from increased energy prices, and especially reduced energy use, cannot be quantified.

I believe there is a correlation and that prudent and efficient use of energy is one of the fundamental requirements of our civilization and of our economic growth.

The British experience is, however, different. The "Switch off something" campaign created an awareness of electricity waste, even while North Sea oil came on stream and coal stocks at the power stations soared to a level where even a long miners'



Lord Avon: Keeping the issue alive.

strike would have little effect on generating targets.

Lord Avon, Under Secretary of State for Energy, who has been responsible for keeping the conservation issue alive, believes that the British consumer is by nature opposed to waste even without the stimulus of ever-increasing gas and electricity tariffs.

Now that gas and electricity prices have entered a period of relative stability - rises in the foreseeable future should be just under the inflation rate - the

savings made by energy conservation measures will be easier to identify, the Department of Energy says.

Lord Avon said: "This Government has achieved its goal of realistic prices for energy: people are now paying enough to cover the long-term costs of securing future supplies. But we still have a long way to go on the other side of our policy - information and advice."

Part of that information service may result in the department devising an index of energy conservation, which could be calculated monthly.

Lord Avon said: "We face a problem of convincing the public that the little they do in their own homes to cut energy use adds to the overall savings made in the country."

Industry faces a similar problem. One company found that it could save 15 per cent of its annual £20m electricity bill if workers switched off lights when they left their offices or work areas, but it is having problems in persuading staff that such large savings are possible.

Concluded.

Reith man tells of 1976 crisis fears

By Peter Hennessy

Some of the tension in the Treasury during Mrs Margaret Thatcher's first Administration will surface tonight when Sir Douglas Wass, its former permanent secretary and the 1983 Reith lecturer, talks about ministers and civil servants on BBC Radio 4.

Sir Douglas, who retired last Easter, says in an interview with Mary Goldring: "In the lifetime of the present Government... we have had problems that bothered me a good deal."

Sir Douglas reveals that his greatest anxiety as permanent secretary occurred during the 1976 sterling crisis, when he feared either a political collapse or the Labour Government rejecting the terms attached to the loan from the International Monetary Fund.

At one of the most alarming moments he recalls, he tried to keep a sense of proportion by telling Mr Denis Healey: "Well, Chancellor, it could be worse; Russians have six Reith lectures." Government and the governed," begin on Wednesday, November 9.

Urgent cash increase sought for long-term unemployed

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Long-term supplementary benefit should be paid as a matter of urgency to all those out of work for more than a year, according to the Social Security Select Committee, the Government's independent watchdog on social security matters.

The change would add about £395m a year to social security spending, set to total about £36,000m this year, at a time when Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is looking for savings.

But the committee said yesterday that the payment, which would be worth about £10.60 a week to a family, is "a matter of necessary justice and of the highest priority."

The supplementary benefit rate is meant to represent the minimum level of income necessary for people wholly dependent on social security, the committee says. It says it appears manifestly wrong that those out of work for over a year should be required to live on £10.60 a week less than pensioner couples, the long-term sick and disabled claimants. Only the unemployed are restricted to short-term benefits.

The committee specifically rejects claims that such payments would reduce the incentive to work. The exclusion of the unemployed when long-term benefit was introduced in 1973 was understandable in the context of full employment. "But in the present circumstances, when it is clear that however great and determined the effort to find work, there is to be found, the denial of the long-term rate to the majority of the unemployed seems to us to be wholly unjust."

The inconsistency in the present position includes the fact that couples who separate can be better off, the committee says.

The committee first recommended the change last year, but its chairman, Sir Arthur Armitage said yesterday that the matter was now more pressing. "There has now been an ever increasing number of unemployed since we first made our recommendation, and more than a third are now unemployed for over a year. It is more, not less important, in that respect."

If the change had to be phased, unemployed claimants with children should benefit first, a move that would cost about £190m a year.

The change is one of fifteen recommended by the committee, which argues that "even in a period of economic difficulty, we believe it is essential to maintain and improve the level of financial support given to the poorest."

Other key recommendations are a warning that pensions will have to be periodically adjusted in relation to earnings if the aim of eventually providing pensions close to half average earnings is to be achieved.

Since 1980, when the link with earnings was broken, pensions have been uprated in line with prices only.

It also recommends that supplementary benefit scale rates and Family Income Supplement rates should be improved in real terms and that the entitlement to invalid care allowance should be extended to married women.

Second report of the Social Security Advisory Committee 1982/83. (Stationery Office £8.25).

America apply keep pe

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## America and Syria both apply pressure to keep peace talks alive

From Robert Fisk, Geneva

The United States and Syria were yesterday both applying pressure - independently but with apparent success - on their respective Lebanese allies and adversaries to discuss the withdrawal of foreign armies from Lebanon as well as the destruction of the unofficial Israeli-Lebanese peace treaty at the Lebanese reconciliation conference in Geneva.

This extraordinary dual effort to keep the talks alive - cemented for the most part at a series of discreet private lunches in Geneva - meant that the mutually hostile Lebanese leaders here were yesterday able to agree on an agenda for their talks. It also means that America and Syria are now cooperating - in however loose a fashion - over the future of Lebanon.

A series of confidential meetings, it transpires, took place last weekend between Mr Richard Fairbanks, President Reagan's acting Middle-East envoy, and Lebanese opposition politicians. Mr Fairbanks, who flew into Geneva without publicity, lunched with Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Syrian-supported Druze militia leader, and continued his talks yesterday, according to Christian Maronite sources at the Geneva conference, with a private tête-à-tête with Mr Dany Chamoun,

the son of Mr Camille Chamoun, the right-wing Christian leader.

A climax to these discussions came when Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, and President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon held a well-publicised but equally private discussion on the eighteenth floor of the Intercontinental Hotel.

It was the first time since May 17 - the date of the Israeli-Lebanese treaty - that the Lebanese president had held official talks with any Syrian government minister - but Syria's apparent acquiescence in America's involvement with the conference delegates is even more surprising.

Western diplomats who have been frequenting the lobbies of the conference hotel and trying - often fruitlessly - to speak to the delegates, put Syria's apparent moderation down to fear that the US will soon retaliate against Iranian military camps in Syrian-occupied areas of Lebanon or even against Syria itself for the suicide bombings that left more than 230 American marines dead 10 days ago.

It appears that in his talks with Mr Fairbanks on Sunday that Mr Jumblatt also agreed to permit the encircled Christians trapped by Druze forces in the town of Deir El-

Khamar to be evacuated to Christian-held territory, yesterday.

The United States mission in Geneva refused to make any comment on Mr Fairbanks' contacts with Lebanese leaders although Mr Jumblatt confirmed during the afternoon that he had met him again soon.

Officials close to Mr Dany Chamoun said that the Christian militia leader had spent more than two hours at the American mission yesterday. The contents of these special discussions remain secret but the results were evident yesterday.

The nine delegates to the conference agreed on a three-part agenda that included:

1. A discussion of Lebanon's national identity and its relations with the Arabs and international world
2. Political and administrative reforms
3. The evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon, an item that will include discussion on the possible abrogation of May 17 Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

At their morning session, the Lebanese leaders agreed in a surprisingly businesslike manner to tape record each session of the conference and issue communiqué's after each session.



Tight security: Mr Walid Jumblatt (left) leaving the Geneva conference after yesterday morning's session.

## Israel asks Britain to lift arms embargo

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

The Likud Government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir yesterday formally requested Britain to abandon its embargo on the sales of arms and North Sea oil to Israel.

According to Israeli sources, the requests were conveyed to Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, during talks with Dr Yehuda Ben-Meir, the Deputy Foreign Minister.

It was emphasized that Britain was the only EEC country still maintaining an arms ban, originally imposed in retaliation for the invasion of Lebanon in June 1982.

Although Israeli arms purchases from Britain were minimal even before the embargo the request was seen as a symbolic of the marked improvement in relations between the two countries in recent months. Jerusalem officials attribute this largely to the departure from the Foreign Office of Mr Francis Pym and his replacement by Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The new Israeli-British cordiality may be disturbed tomorrow, when Mr Luce has asked for permission to meet Mr Bassem Shaka, the deposed Palestinian Mayor of Nablus.

A similar request by Sir John Leahy, a senior British official who accompanied Lord Carrington, was flatly rejected in 1981.

## Shekels shunned Curb on travel cash spurs dollar rush

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

After the reimposition of restrictions on foreign currency purchases by Israelis, the once notorious black market, on Tel Aviv's Lillienblum Street, was back in business with a vengeance yesterday after a six-year absence during the period of economic liberalization.

Within hours of the currency ban being announced during a late-night television broadcast by Mr Yigal Cohen-Orgad, the Finance Minister, the black marketeers were out in force, selling United States dollars for up to 100 shekels each, compared with the official rate of 87.

Under the restrictions - described by the Labour Opposition as an end to the economic reforms introduced by Mr Menachem Begin's first Likud government in 1977 - Israelis may buy only a maximum of \$500 (£350) in notes and \$2,500 in travellers cheques for expenditure abroad.

The restrictions were hastily introduced after a rush to convert shekels into dollars after rumours that a second devaluation was imminent. Last month the currency was devalued 23 per cent.

Mr Cohen-Orgad said the ban was not necessitated by the slump on the Tel Aviv stock exchange, where bank shares fell a further 6 per cent in the hours preceding the new law. He said Israelis were estimated to be hoarding between \$50m and \$70m "in their mattresses", both for the private citizen and for the economy. The citizens are losing 15 per cent interest on their mattress accounts and the state is losing interest it could be gaining from depositing the money abroad.

Despite his latest attempt to restore confidence in the economy, there was little evidence yesterday on Lillienblum Street that he had succeeded.

## Shelling in Beirut hills

Beirut (Reuters) - The Lebanese Army and Druze insurgents clashed for the second day running yesterday in hills above Beirut as factional leaders met in Geneva to find ways to end nine years of violence.

Military sources said pre-dawn exchanges of machine-gun fire were followed by shelling later in the day, and exploding artillery shells could be clearly heard in Beirut.

Beirut radio said Lebanese army positions in the hilltop town of Souq al-Gharb, about seven miles from Beirut, were hit by artillery fire and the soldiers of violence. Meanwhile, 210 Christian refugees were evacuated under Red Cross escort from the Druze-besieged town of Deir al-Qamar in the central Cholf mountains.

## Israelis drink to Lebanese import

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

The yawning imbalance of trade which has opened up between Israel and Lebanon since the 1982 invasion will be highlighted today when bottles of fiery 51 per cent proof Zuhawi Arak become the Lebanese product to be sold openly in Israeli shops since 1948.

A senior Israeli official told *The Times* that, with the exception of used tyres for remoulding, crossborder trade has until now all been one way, totalling between \$40m to \$50m (£26m to £34m) of Israeli exports to Lebanon. He said the flow had now evened out to between \$4m to \$5m a month and had been unaffected by the recent withdrawal to the Awali Line.

Compared to this heavy (and untaxed) northward flow of goods, a modest initial consignment of 12,000 bottles of the aniseed-flavoured Arak have been imported here and will go on sale at about £9 each, a mark-up of 800 per cent on their purchase price in southern Lebanon.

The reasons given by Israeli merchants for the large disparity in price are transport costs, Israeli customs duties, printing of Hebrew labels and profit margins. But some observers suspect it might also be to avoid direct competition with the local Israeli product selling at less than £2 a bottle.

Ironically, the first appearance of legal Lebanese goods coincides with the Lebanese National Reconciliation Confer-

ence, during which the Israeli-Lebanese pact of May 17 is expected to come under threat of abrogation. The pact included a clause stating that "bona fide negotiations" on trade were to start six months after troop withdrawal.

The new Israeli government has reacted angrily to suggestions that the unratified pact might be abandoned. Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, denied reports that he had warned cabinet colleagues that if the agreement was dropped, Israel would no longer feel any obligation to withdraw its occupying troops from Lebanon.

Mr Dan Meridor, the cabinet secretary, claimed that abrogation would be "a very serious matter" without spelling out what action, if any, Israel could now take to prevent it.

"It would mean that an Arab state, having concluded an agreement with Israel, could be pressured and threatened into abrogating that agreement by another, stronger Arab state," he said. "That would be a bad precedent indeed for the entire peace process."

In the uneven field of trade the recent dumping of Israeli citrus products has upset local Lebanese producers.

Israeli sources protest that the Lebanese government has been unwilling to place a custom post at the frontier because it does not recognize the 1948 armistice line as a formal border.

## Bomb drill on Alaska oil pipeline

By David Young

The Alaskan pipeline, through which 10 per cent of US oil flows, will come under a simulated terrorist attack this winter to test security. The exercise will involve the Army, Alaskan police and unit of the FBI anti-terrorist squad.

The 800-mile pipeline has been bombed twice in the past five years. The first attack was a drunken escapade with little damage done. The teenage culprits are in jail.

The second attack, in which special bombs were used, blew a hole in the pipe, with the result that 15,000 barrels of oil escaped before automatic devices stopped the flow.

Mr Michael Vaughan, head of Aleyaska, the company which operates the pipeline on behalf of the oil company, said: "Whoever carried out the second attack knew the type of bomb to use to disable the pipeline. Whoever did it is still at large, although suspicions are the attack was carried out by people opposed to the pipeline on environmental grounds rather than a terrorist group."

## Cosmonauts do welding job in space

Moscow (AP) - The Soviet cosmonauts, Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov, left their orbiting Salyut 7 space station yesterday for a complicated three-hour manoeuvre described as a landmark in Soviet space exploration.

Soviet media said the two men, who have been in space since late June, showed "courage and high professional standards" as they worked for two hours and 50 minutes in wildly varying temperatures to assemble and then weld an extra solar-powered battery to the outside of the Salyut.

Radio Moscow said temperatures on the men's spacesuits varied from 140°C in the shade to 140°C in the sun. "Nonetheless, the cosmonauts are feeling fine," it said, adding that for the first time it had conducted a radio interview with the two men.

Tass, apparently seeking to scotch Western reports of problems with the operation of Salyut 7, emphasized that the manoeuvre was planned and practised before the cosmonauts went into space.

## Mud killed quake victims

Erzurum (Reuters) - Most of the 1,200 victims of Sunday's earthquake in north-east Turkey suffocated under heaps of mud from the collapsed roofs of their primitive houses, rescue workers said yesterday.

The semi-official Anatolian news agency reported that seven more bodies were recovered yesterday bringing the death toll to 1,233, with about 550 injured, many seriously.

General Irfan Yay, a local army commander, said that rescue teams of soldiers, Red Crescent and Red Cross workers were still searching the ruins of the 44 worst-hit villages in the rugged disaster zone for more trapped victims.

But he said all settlements hit by the tremor, which brought buildings crashing down on their occupants in an area of almost 35 square miles of mountainous terrain, had been reached.

"I think we have reached close to the final casualty number now," he said.

A spokesman for Red Cross teams flown in from Switzerland said most of the dead, who included hundreds of women and children, were trapped by falling debris.

## EARL MOUNTBATTEN ON NUCLEAR ARMS AND WAR

Today Her Majesty the Queen will unveil a statue of the late Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Earl Mountbatten's military achievements will be remembered but his deep concern about the nuclear arms race may receive less attention. On the occasion of the presentation of the Louise Weiss Foundation Peace Prize to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Earl Mountbatten made the following speech, at Strasbourg on 11 May 1979.

Do the frightening facts about the arms race, which show that we are rushing headlong towards a precipice, make any of those responsible for this disastrous course pull themselves together and reach for the brakes?

The answer is 'no' and I only wish that I could be the bearer of glad tidings that there has been a change of attitude and we are beginning to see a steady rate of disarmament. Alas, that is not the case.

I am deeply saddened when I reflect on how little has been achieved in spite of all the talk there has been particularly about nuclear disarmament. There have been numerous international conferences and negotiations on the subject and we have all nursed dreams of a world at peace but to no avail. Since the end of the Second World War, 34 years ago, we have had war after war. There is still armed conflict going on in several parts of the world. We live in an age of extreme peril because every war today carries the danger that it could spread and involve the super powers.

And here lies the greatest danger of all. A military confrontation between the nuclear powers could entail the horrifying risk of nuclear warfare. The Western powers and the USSR started by producing and stockpiling nuclear weapons as a deterrent to general war. The idea seemed simple enough. Because of the enormous amount of destruction that could be wreaked by a single nuclear explosion, the idea was that both sides in what we still see as an East-West conflict would be deterred from taking any aggressive action which might endanger the vital interests of the other.

It was not long, however, before smaller nuclear weapons of various designs were produced and deployed for use in what was assumed to be a tactical or theatre war. The belief was that were hostilities ever to break out in Western Europe, such weapons could be used in field warfare without triggering an all-out nuclear exchange leading to the final holocaust.

I have never found this idea credible. I have never been able to accept the reasons for the belief that any class of nuclear weapons can be categorised in terms of their tactical or strategic purposes.

Next month I enter my eightieth year. I am one of the few survivors of the First World War who rose to high command in the Second and I know how impossible it is to pursue military operations in accordance with fixed plans and agreements. In warfare the unexpected is the rule and no one can anticipate what an opponent's reaction will be to the unexpected.

As a sailor I saw enough death and destruction at sea but I also had the opportunity of seeing the absolute destruction of the war zone of the western front in the First World War, where those who fought in the trenches had an average expectation of life of only a few weeks.

Then in 1943 I became Supreme Allied Commander in South East Asia, and saw death and destruction on an even greater scale. But that was all conventional warfare and, horrible as it was, we all felt we had a 'fighting chance' of survival. In the event of a nuclear war there will be no chances, there will be no survivors - all will be obliterated.

I am not asserting this without having deeply thought about the matter. When I was Chief of the British Defence Staff I made my views known. I have heard the arguments against this view but I have never found them convincing. So I repeat in all sincerity as a military man I can see no use for any nuclear weapons which would not end in escalation, with consequences that no one can conceive.

And nuclear devastation is not science fiction - it is a matter of fact. Thirty-four years ago there was the terrifying experience of two atomic bombs that effaced the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki off the map. In describing the nightmare a Japanese journalist wrote as follows:

"Suddenly a glaring whitish, pinkish light appeared in the sky accompanied by an unnatural tremor which was followed

almost immediately by a wave of suffocating heat and a wind which swept away everything in its path. Within a few seconds the thousands of people in the streets in the centre of the town were scorched by a wave of searing heat. Many were killed instantly, others lay writhing on the ground screaming in agony from the intolerable pain of their burns. Everything standing upright in the way of the blast - walls, houses, factories and other buildings, was annihilated. . . Hiroshima had ceased to exist."

But that is not the end of the story. We remember the tens of thousands who were killed instantly or worse still those who suffered a slow painful death from the effect of the burns - we forget that many are still dying horribly from the delayed effects of radiation. To this knowledge must be added the fact that we now have missiles a thousand times as dreadful; I repeat, a thousand times as terrible.

One or two nuclear strikes on this great city of Strasbourg with what today would be regarded as relatively low yield weapons would utterly destroy all that we see around us and immediately kill probably half its population. Imagine what the picture would be if larger nuclear strikes were to be levelled against not just Strasbourg but ten other cities in, say, a 200 mile radius. Or even worse, imagine what the picture would be if there was an unrestrained exchange of nuclear weapons - and this is the most appalling risk of all since, as I have already said, I cannot imagine a situation in which nuclear weapons would be used as battlefield weapons without the conflagration spreading.

Could we not take steps to make sure that these things never come about? A new war can hardly fail to involve the all-out use of nuclear weapons. Such a war would not drag on for years. It could all be over in a matter of days.

And when it is all over what will the world be like? Our fine great buildings, our homes will exist no more. The thousands of years it took to develop our civilisation will have been in vain. Our works of art will be lost. Radio, television, newspapers will disappear. There will be no means of transport. There will be no hospitals. No help can be expected for the few mutilated survivors in any town to be sent from a neighbouring town - there will be no neighbouring towns left, no neighbours, there will be no help, there will be no hope.

How can we stand by and do nothing to prevent the destruction of our world? Einstein, whose centenary we celebrate this year, was asked to prophesy what weapons could be used in the Third World War. I am told he replied to the following effect:

"On the assumption that a Third World War must escalate to nuclear destruction, I can tell you what the Fourth World War will be fought with - bows and arrows."

The facts about the global nuclear arms race are well known and as I have already said SIPRI has played its part in disseminating authoritative material on world armaments and the need for international efforts to reduce them. But how do we set about achieving practical measures of nuclear arms control and disarmament?

To begin with we are most likely to preserve the peace if there is a military balance of strength between East and West. The real need is for both sides to replace the attempts to maintain a balance through ever-increasing, and ever more costly nuclear armaments by a balance based on mutual restraint. Better still, by reduction of nuclear armaments I believe it should be possible to achieve greater security at a lower level of military confrontation.

I regret enormously the delays which the Americans and Russians have experienced in reaching a SALT II agreement for the limitation of even one major class of nuclear weapons with which it deals. I regret even more the fact that opposition to reaching any agreement which will bring about a restraint in the production and deploy-



"How can we stand by and do nothing to prevent the destruction of our world?"

ment of nuclear weapons is becoming so powerful in the United States. What can their motives be?

As a military man who has given half a century of active service I say in all sincerity that the nuclear arms race has no military purpose. Wars cannot be fought with nuclear weapons. Their existence only adds to our perils because of the illusions which they have generated.

There are powerful voices around the world who still give credence to the old Roman precept - if you desire peace, prepare for war. This is absolute nuclear nonsense and I repeat - it is a disastrous misconception to believe that by increasing the total uncertainty one increases one's own certainty.

This year we have already seen the beginnings of a miracle. Through the courageous determination of Presidents Carter and Sadat and Prime Minister Begin we have seen the first real move towards what we all hope will be a lasting peace between Egypt and Israel. Their journey has only just begun and the path they have chosen will be long and fraught with disappointments and obstacles. But these bold leaders have realised the alternative and have faced up to their duty in a way which those of us who hunger for the peace of the world applaud.

Is it possible that this initiative will lead to the start of yet another even more vital miracle and someone somewhere will take that first step along the stony road which will lead us to an effective form of nuclear arms limitation, including the banning of Tactical Nuclear Weapons?

After all it is true that science offers us almost unlimited opportunities but it is up to us, the people, to make the moral and philosophical choices and since the threat to humanity is the work of human beings, it is up to man to save himself from himself.

The world now stands on the brink of the final abyss. Let us all resolve to take all possible practical steps to ensure that we do not, through our own folly, go over the edge.

The dangers of nuclear confrontation are as great today as they were when Earl Mountbatten made this speech in 1979.

There is now a growing movement in the world calling for an immediate halt to the testing, production and deployment of further nuclear weapons as a first step towards reversing the global arms race. This proposal, the NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE, is supported by many experts on security and defence. If you are interested in finding out more about the NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE please fill in this form, and return to the address given below.

To: World Disarmament Campaign  
238 Camden Rd., London NW1 9HE

Co-Chairmen Lord Brockway Rev. Dr. K. G. Green Director Prof. Frank Barnaby Treasurer Lord Bruce of Donington

- ☐ I'd like more information about the Nuclear Weapons Freeze
- ☐ I enclose a donation towards further publication of the Earl Mountbatten speech.

Name and Address .....

.....

Contribution enclosed. Payable to WDC Nuclear Freeze Fund.

£ .....



## Grenada aftermath Commonwealth facing split over invasion

By Henry Stanhope in London  
and Trevor Fishlock in St George's

Caribbean leaders whose forces took part in last week's intervention in Grenada are reacting angrily to criticism in Britain and other parts of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Sonny Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, could have a difficult job averting a split at this month's Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Delhi if some of the more radical members seize the opportunity to vent their anti-Americanism.

Mr. John Compton, Prime Minister of St. Lucia, said last night that he had been disappointed by outspoken criticism of the American-led operation by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, at the weekend.

"If it had not been the Americans it would have had to be somebody else. We did not really expect a response from Britain, which is why we went to the Americans, but we did not expect this condemnation either."

The east Caribbean states had had to band together for their joint security after, one by one, the small islands had been granted independence from Britain, he said.

But it was clear from the number of armed Cubans on Grenada and the size of the arms caches found there that President Castro had been planning to take over the island and use it as a jumping-off point for the next one on his list, he said.

Why otherwise did the Cubans need to import 700 of their own workers for the airport project, on an island where there was plenty of labour?

Mr. Compton said other Caribbean countries had been putting "substantial pressure" on the late Grenadian Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, who had shown signs of liberalizing his regime before the extreme left-wing takeover a fortnight ago.

Now they wanted an end to the rhetoric and the world headlines while the Commonwealth concentrated on helping Grenada by supplying police and technicians - to replace the Cubans - on the island. But it was policemen who were needed, not troops.

"We don't want any more guns in the Caribbean," he said in a telephone interview.

A plea for more understanding of Caribbean feelings at the meeting was also made by Dr. Claudius Thomas, High Commissioner in London for the Eastern Caribbean States, who read a communiqué issued by his organization in St. Lucia, calling for the need to help Grenada with food and services.

At the Grenada High Commission, diplomats await word about their future from Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, who is forming an interim government on the island. "We will go where he wants", one point for the next one on his list, he said.

## Surinam's hard line delights Holland

From Robert Schuil, Amsterdam

Although the Dutch Government has been critical of American intervention in Grenada, it has been surprised and gratified by ensuing developments in Holland's former Latin American colony of Surinam.

Almost as soon as the news of the American intervention broke, Surinam's military, strongman, Lieutenant-Colonel Desi Bouterse, announced that he had told the Cuban Ambassador in Paramaribo to leave the country within six days.

Last weekend it was announced that more than 100 Cubans in Surinam, 25 of them members of the embassy staff and at least 80 advisers, had also been asked to leave the country.

In his televised announcement last Tuesday Colonel Bouterse said that he had requested Cuba to end its diplomatic relations with the two countries to the level of chargé d'affaires.

## Cheysson still bitter

Rome (AP) - M. Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, yesterday reiterated his country's sharp criticism of the US led invasion of Grenada.

Speaking to reporters after meeting Signor Giulio Andreotti, his Italian counterpart, M. Cheysson said: "The entry of foreign troops into Grenada is not in conformity with international law. It is a violation of international law."

He added that international law guarantees the "right of self-determination of every nation."

M. Cheysson also reaffirmed France's intention to keep its troops in the four-member peacekeeping force in Lebanon. "This is clear and forthright," he said, adding that the French efforts had allowed the Lebanese to come together to chart their future.

But M. Cheysson and Signor Andreotti, whose country also has troops with the multinational force, agreed that they did not intend to keep them in Lebanon "eternally."

## Island runs out of cash



Invasion tragedy: The ruins of the Grenadian mental hospital bombed by the Americans. At least 17 people were killed in the attack.

## Courtyard of death could become shrine for revolution's victims

From Trevor Fishlock

One day, perhaps, the place where Maurice Bishop and his friends died their violent deaths will become a sort of shrine. It is a courtyard in Fort Rupert, a solid eighteenth century fortification on whose ramparts stand cannon pointing out over the coast of one of the prettiest islands in the west Indies.

The wall in the courtyard is pitted with bullet holes. Here Mr. Bishop and five of his colleagues were lined up and shot by soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, the sharp edge of the new regime. On the wall is a mural, in black and red paint, of the face of Che Guevara, the inevitable icon; and a picture of a rifle.

On another wall is the slogan: "Towards higher discipline in the PRA (People's Revolutionary Army). These dull and meaningless words were probably the last ones Maurice Bishop saw before the guns started firing on the orders of his former colleagues.

These foolish assassins showed their lack of political awareness by making two big miscalculations. They thought they might win Cuban approval for their seizure of power. But President Castro was a friend and admirer of Mr. Bishop and was dismayed by his murder. The Cuban reaction to the coup was frigid.

The "revolutionaries" also calculated wrongly that they could destroy Mr. Bishop's party by destroying him.

As Grenada emerges shaken from its nightmare, the memory of Mr. Bishop is in every mind. He was immensely popular and his Marxism was tempered by a realistic approach to the role of private business which controls two-thirds of the country's economy.

His increasingly moderate stance probably cost him his life. He was seeking a more comfortable relationship with

the United States - an anathema to some of his opponents.

"He was the nicest chap," Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, told me. "I played tennis with him and it was a pleasure to deal with him. He did much for Grenada, and the people's admiration was not for his socialist tendencies, but rather for the man himself."

Sir Paul, a genial former schoolmaster and lover of Chaucer and Shakespeare lives in Government House, a late eighteenth century mansion with one or two bullet holes added in the recent fighting. He is the sole civil authority and representative of the Queen, whose portrait hangs in the main hall.

Sir Paul has an enviable view of a lovely island and a pretty town. St. George's is built on hillsides and threaded with winding lanes. It is a small place, only 7,500 people, but Grenada itself is small, only 21 miles long and 10 miles at its widest point. Much of its living is earned from bananas, coconuts, nutmeg and mace. Hence its sobriquet of Spice Island.

Its bank balance is in poor shape. As Sir Paul said, there was not enough money to pay the civil service, and aid is urgently needed as Grenada gets back to work.

Of course, this sunny and engaging place has been badly scarred and scared. The roads are full of soldiers, an incongruous sight in such an agreeable island. Helicopters are on constant patrol and American warships are off shore. Rooms built into the walls of Fort Rupert are full of the Revolutionary Army's ammunition, anti-aircraft shells and mortar bombs, and scattered documents. In one room, oddly, a Union Flag is draped over a Russian photographic enlarger.

In Butler House, the Prime Minister's office, which the revolutionaries tried to burn down, there is an extraordinary detritus.

St. George's, Grenada

Over the floor spilling from overturned cabinets in the Prime Minister's room and in the Cabinet room lie files, speeches, cheque books and letters. There is a file of correspondence with an arms dealer, and the Cuban telephone directory.

St. George's is getting back to normal. At their school gate a class of girls said they were anxious to get on with their "O" levels. Grenada has a 97 per cent literacy rate and is proud of its educational standards.

The girls were in crisp white blouses, blue pleated skirts and red and blue ties. They had not been impressed by the revolution. "We hated it," they said. "And we will miss Mr. Bishop. He was a good man."

A teacher said: "It is not easy to explain to our pupils what has happened, but I must try. They have seen so much with their own eyes and they need to know why the American soldiers are here."



Death scene: A Barbadian officer displaying a rifle found in Fort Rupert. Behind is the wall where Mr. Bishop was shot dead.

## Explosive Delhi summit ahead

## Murdoch buys Chicago paper

Chicago (AP) - The Chicago Sun-Times, America's seventh largest daily newspaper, was sold yesterday to Mr. Rupert Murdoch's News America Publishing Inc. for \$99m (about £66m) cash. Field Enterprises Inc. announced. The sale includes the Sun-Times newspaper syndicate, the newspaper's Chicago property and other holdings.

Mr. Murdoch owns daily newspapers in his native Australia as well as in the United States and Britain. His American holdings include the New York Post and the Weekly Star, the Boston Herald, and the Village Voice. His British papers include The Sun, the Sunday Times, The Sun, and the News of the World.

## Soldiers hold police

Hongkong (AP) - Two armed British soldiers commandeered a military, drove to Hongkong's red light district and hijacked a car to the airport where they held two policemen hostage for more than an hour.

Police said the two soldiers, identified as Guardsman William Downes, aged 23, of Glasgow, and Private Malcolm Chambers, aged 20, of Omagh, Northern Ireland, laid down their arms and released the hostages unhurt after "persuasion".

## 55-day run

Peking (AP) - David Griffiths, a 42-year-old Englishman, running with a minor knee injury suffered on his first day out, covered 186 miles in the first week on his 55-day Peking-Hongkong marathon. He is running to raise funds for disabled athletes.

## Uganda killings

Kampala (AP) - Seven people, including a local chairman of the ruling Uganda People's Congress, have been killed by gunmen in Masaka district, south-west of the capital. Munno newspaper reported. It said some of the victims were shot and the others beaten to death.

## Hit and Miss

San Marino (AP) - A raven-haired, shapely contestant bearing the name of Silvia Sossi won the hearts of judges at the Miss Teenager beauty contest in this tiny mountain republic - until an identity card betrayed she was a he. The disqualified competitor screamed at the judges: "You should judge me on what I am and not what I was."

## China's guest

Peking (AP) - Mr. Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, arrived in Peking for a six-day official visit and went directly to the Great Hall of the People for a welcoming banquet given by Mr. Wan Li, China's Deputy Prime Minister.

## Newspaper fire

Naples (AP) - A fire swept through the offices of Il Mattino newspaper, destroying 20m lire (about £9,000) worth of paper and damaging the daily's printing press and other equipment.

## Big Swiss parties lose votes

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Definitive results in the Swiss general election, after a second ballot in Canton Valais, show a slight but significant erosion in support for the four groups - Radical Democrats (conservatives), Social Democrats (socialists), Christian Democrats and the Swiss People's Party - comprising the government coalition.

As a result of votes going to the smaller groups, the main parties collected lower percentages than at the previous election in 1979.

The Radicals came first with 23.4 per cent (24.1 per cent in 1979), followed by the Social Democrats with 22.8 (24.4), Christian Democrats 20.2 (21.5), Union of Central Democrats 11.1 (11.6), Independents 4 (4.1), Liberals 2.8 (un-changed), Labour Party (communist) 0.9 (2.1), Evangelicals 2.1 (2.2), and the remainder 12.8 (7.2). The turnout was 48.9 per cent, compared with 48 per cent in 1979.

In the Council of States (Upper House), the Christian Democrats have 18 seats, the Radicals 14, Social Democrats six, Central Democrats five, and Liberals three.

In the National Council (Lower House), the Radicals have 54 seats, Social Democrats 47, Christian Democrats 42, and Central Democrats 25, with the remainder of the 200 seats divided between the smaller groupings, including the extreme left (five), National Action and Vigilantes (five) and Ecologists (three).

## Crisis in Peronist movement follows electoral failure

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Señor Raúl Alfonsín, the Radical Party leader, was recognized by friends and adversaries alike as Argentina's President-elect yesterday.

With the results from 95.6 per cent of the polling stations counted, Señor Alfonsín had 7,431,679 (52 per cent) of the votes, followed by Señor Luder, the Peronist candidate with 5,717,881 (40 per cent). Third place was taken by Señor Oscar Alende of the left-of-centre Intransigent Party, with 338,460 (2 per cent).

These figures mean that Señor Alfonsín has an absolute majority in the 600-strong electoral college, which formally selects the President, with 318 seats. The Peronist candidate has 226 seats.

Señor Luder visited his victorious rival on Monday to offer his cooperation. Both men were photographed in a relaxed and smiling mood.

Señor María Estela Martínez de Perón ("Isabelita"), widow of the late General Perón, sent a congratulatory telegram from Madrid to the Radical leader.

The telegram said: "In the name of the National Justicialist Movement, the presidency of which I hold, accept my most sincere congratulations on your success." The former Peronist President added that "I hope that everyone accepted that we cooperate with you and to give the Argentine people the happiness they deserve."

The Radicals are also assured of a majority in the 254-seat Chamber of Deputies, with about 131 seats against 112 seats for the Peronists.



Señor Perón: Sent victor telegram from Madrid.

In the 46-member Senate the indications were that the Peronists would have a majority with around 24 seats against 16 for the Radicals. Each province elects two senators, and the final results will determine the exact balance.

There were growing signs of a crisis within the Peronist movement yesterday, with reports that Señor Lorenzo Miguel, the first vice-president of the party, and Señor Hermilio Iglesias, the unsuccessful candidate for the governorship of Buenos Aires, would be forced to resign.

There is considerable resentment against both men within the Peronist movement, where they are accused of undemocratic behaviour and of imposing their own supporters on the party congress last September.

In contrast, many leading Peronists expressed their support for the new President-elect.

Señor María Estela Martínez de Perón ("Isabelita"), widow of the late General Perón, sent a congratulatory telegram from Madrid to the Radical leader.

The telegram said: "In the name of the National Justicialist Movement, the presidency of which I hold, accept my most sincere congratulations on your success." The former Peronist President added that "I hope that everyone accepted that we cooperate with you and to give the Argentine people the happiness they deserve."

## Horns of a Spanish dilemma

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Eleven breeders of Spanish fighting bulls, headed by Señor Juan Domecq, have been fined by the Interior Ministry for detaching the animals' horns before fights.

One of the breeders has been banned from sending any of his bulls to the ring for the next 12 months after having been found guilty for the third time.

The practice of "shaving" the bulls' horns, so that the bullfighter's feat is made much easier, although the money he earns for apparently risking his life remains unchanged, has been denounced by both critics and aficionados and the Government has been repeatedly urged to attempt a cleaning operation.

On receiving a report by veterinary surgeons into the shaving of bulls' horns last season, Senator Juan Avello, Socialist chairman of the Upper House committee on bullfighting, said that he would be recommending urgent action by the Interior Minister to eradicate "this stain on the prestige of the Fiesta Nacional". The vets found that the bullfights of Madrid, Seville and Barcelona headed the list of those where "shaving" was practised last season.

The Ministry is ultimately responsible for bullfighting under a law first promulgated by a 19th century reformer who confessed they wished to abolish the sport in Spain completely, but judged it prudent to bring in measures to control it "temporarily".

## Carpet of candles at grave of youth Quiet start to Solidarity's protest month

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

November, hailed by the Solidarity underground as a month of protest against the Polish authorities, was ushered in quietly yesterday with flickering candles and small paper Solidarity flags laid discreetly at gravesides, while union sympathizers said solemn prayers for those who died under martial law.

Yesterday was the first day after the expiry of the amnesty for fugitive Solidarity activists, but there were no reports of arrests or police dragnets, suggesting that the amnesty may well have been quietly extended. Poles flocked into the Powaski Cemetery to commemorate All Saints day by laying flowers at the graves of their relatives and friends.

Round the grave of Grzegorz Przemyk, a 19-year-old youth who died after being detained by the police, hundreds of friends and Solidarity supporters had laid a vast carpet of candles.

At his funeral last summer some 50,000 Poles demonstrated at his graveside in support of Solidarity. Yesterday the much smaller crowd sang patriotic songs, but in the main stayed silent as dark descended on the cemetery.

A few boisterous signs of defiance came in another section of the cemetery around a space earmarked for the Polish officers who died in Katyn Forest during the Second World War - shot, it is assumed, by Russians.

"God Protect Poland" as well as a number of anthems which incorporated the word "Solidarity" and anti-Soviet sentiments.

Close by a cross was veiled by a red-and-white Solidarity banner which bore the inscription: "To the memory of those who died under martial law, to those who died at the hands of so-called People's Power."

It was a quiet low-key beginning to the month. Police were out in force outside the cemetery, but did not enter or interfere.

The Iranians said that Iraqi

forces were continuing to use long-range Soviet surface-to-surface missiles against civilian targets. They cited an attack a week ago on a village 200 miles inside Iran, in which 94 civilians, including 74 school-children, had been killed.

Calling it an act of "sheer cowardice", the embassy said that Tehran had declared a day of mourning.

There was no evidence, the embassy added, that recent attacks on Iranian shipping had been made with the French-built missiles.

The Iranians said that Iraqi

## Iran repeats warning to use Exocets

By John Witherow

A ceasefire proposed by the United Nations in the three-year-old Gulf War would only be accepted by Iran if the Iraqi Government headed by Mr. Saddam Hussein was overthrown, the Iranian Embassy in London said yesterday.

At its first press conference for several months, in an attempt to influence foreign opinion in favour of Iran, the



# Family kept from arrested Muzorewa

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, formerly Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, was still in custody last night after being arrested at his suburban home in Harare 24 hours earlier.

The Government has given no reason for the arrest and his lawyer said he did not know whether the bishop was being held on a detention order or was simply under arrest.

Members of the bishop's family were not allowed to see him when they visited Harare central police station yesterday. Relatives said the arresting officers were members of the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) and had cited the country's sweeping emergency powers.

Leader of the minority United African Nation Council (UANC) party and head of the United Methodist Church in Zimbabwe, Bishop Muzorewa was last week accused by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, of plotting his overthrow on a recent visit to Israel. A senior minister claimed Israel, South Africans and white Rhodesians were involved.

The bishop, who for eight months in 1979 headed the first majority rule government here after 30 years of white administration, responded by calling a press conference at the weekend at which he denied involvement in any conspiracy and said he had only visited Israel for biblical studies.

While there he had said he thought Zimbabwe could benefit from Israel's development programme.

He compared harassment on his return at Harare airport, when his passport was seized, with that experienced by blacks under the Rhodesian Government and said the country's leaders were becoming "pathologically insane", seeing coup plots everywhere.

He would pray for deliverance from "the oppression of today, imposed on us not by Israel, not by South Africa, and not by any person with a white skin, but by our ruling party and government of Zimbabwe with black skins."

Yesterday a spokesman for the UANC, which has three MPs in the 100-seat House of Assembly, described the arrest as "a short cut to a one-party state," and said it confirmed that freedom of speech had been "thrown out of the window."

Mr Philemon Muzorewa, the bishop's son, said: "The Government has wanted to arrest him for a long time. These are just excuses."

Bishop Muzorewa is the third leader of a minority party to be held in police custody and have his passport confiscated.

Last year Mr Ian Smith, also a former Prime Minister, was brought to Harare from his farm by police investigating remarks he made abroad.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Patriotic Front president, was held for six hours after trying to leave the country earlier this year. Mr Vote Moyo, an MP of the Patriotic Front has been in detention for 15 months without trial.



No reason given for his arrest in Harare

## Canberra backs uranium project

From Tony Dabondin, Melbourne

The Australian Cabinet has recommended that the Roxby Downs uranium deposit in the outback of South Australia, believed to be the world's largest, should be developed, but it now faces the task of persuading the Labour Party's caucus to agree to the proposal.

The caucus will discuss on Monday the Cabinet's recommendation that there should be no further inquiries into Roxby Downs, a joint venture between Western Mining Corporation and British Petroleum.

The caucus decision will be binding on the Labour Government. The question of the development of Australia's vast uranium deposits has been the most contentious issue within the Labour Party since it won office. The left wing's vigorously opposing any further development and calling for the phasing out of the uranium industry.

Labour Party policy is that if existing mines can continue but that no new mines should be developed unless uranium is retrieved as a result of mining for other minerals.

The inquiry will be headed by Professor Ralph Slatyer, chairman of the Australian Science and Technology Council.

## Botha puts career on line today with referendum

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

White south Africans go to the polls today in a referendum in which they are asked to vote on a new constitution extending limited political rights to the Indian and mixed-blood Coloured minorities, but not to blacks (negroes), who form 72 per cent of the population.

Despite scepticism abroad about its relevance, the referendum is widely seen here as the most important political event since the ruling National Party scrapped its power with a minority of the white popular vote in 1948 and ushered in the apartheid era.

It is the first time in 30 years that the Nationalists have faced a real chance of defeat on an issue that threatens the survival of their party. A "no" vote would at the very least mean the end of the political career of Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister.

Mr Botha did not have to hold a referendum, as the new constitution needed only to be passed by the white Parliament, where his party has a large majority. To that extent he has shown political courage, regardless of whether the new constitution is regarded as genuine reform or a cynical device to lure non-white allies into junior partnership in the apartheid state.

Mr Botha has split african-born down the middle, setting Boer against Boer, in a way that has not been seen here since the debate over South Africa's participation in the Second World War. At the same time he has won new allies among the English-speaking minority of whites, who are almost as divided over how to vote as their Boer compatriots.

On the eve of the poll a prominent political scientist, Professor Willem Kleyanahs of the University of South Africa, predicted a majority for the "no" camp, based on the continued opposition of ultra-right-wingers and liberals who regard the new constitution as sham reform that would entrench apartheid more deeply.

Most observers, however, believe there will be a narrow "yes" majority of about 55 per cent because most English-speakers, including many who do not normally support the Government, will see a "yes" vote as a vote for reform, however inadequate.

In a final campaign speech on Monday night, Mr Botha said that whites who voted "no" would be in the same company as the underground African National Congress a reference to a call by the ANC from its Zambian exile for whites to reject the new constitution.

In another part of town leaders of the opposition Progressive Federal Party and Chief Gashia Buthezi, leader of South Africa's five million Zulus, also urged rejection. Chief Buthezi said that a "yes" vote would pass a "death sentence" on the country's 21 million blacks, who would be left no option but to tear down the new constitution with their bare hands.

## Dissident son costs Soviet expert his job

From Richard Owen, Moscow

A leading Soviet academic and expert on English drama has been dismissed because of his son's dissident activities.

Friends and colleagues of Professor Yuli Kargalitsky said he had been arraigned before a disciplinary panel at the Lunacharsky theatrical institute and removed from his post.

Sources said the move was linked to dissident activities on the part of Dr Kargalitsky's son, Boris, who took part in a "new left" discussion group criticizing Soviet society from a Marxist standpoint.

Sources said the authorities had first tried to remove Dr Kargalitsky from his post last year, but had abandoned the move after an international outcry.

## Crisis time ahead for UN slavery group

By Caroline Moorehead

Human rights activists are concerned about the fate of a special UN working group on slavery, whose future has been put in jeopardy by the US and India. The issue is due to be resolved in the next few days, when the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly meets.

Britain is believed to want the group to continue. According to one official, the Foreign Office has "no problems with the group and is working to ensure that appropriate finances will be found within the budget for it to continue with its work."

On September 12 the US and India proposed the disbandment of the slavery group which in recent months has been critical of both countries. The joint proposal was accepted by a UN body called the Committee for Programme and Coordination which has passed it on to the Fifth Committee. It is not expected to be rejected.

The slavery working group was created nine years ago by a subcommittee of the Human Rights Commission dealing with minorities, largely as the instigator of the Anti-Slavery Society, which this year celebrated the 150th anniversary of the death of William Wilberforce and the abolition of slavery.

Composed of "independent experts" from all over the world, the group has met every summer in Geneva to discuss abuses of minorities, and has gained an increasingly influential voice in human rights affairs.

After a report on slavery in Mauritania, presented to the working group, a UN mission is due to inspect the country early next year. Another report, on the use of Haitian forced labour in sugar plantations in the Dominican Republic, has formed the basis of a study by the International Labour Organization.

The recent hostility of the Indian Government towards the group is believed to stem from a special report presented by the Anti-Slavery Society this summer on debt bondage in India, which alleged that up to a million children are employed in agriculture and more than five million labourers are bonded.

A dispute developed when the International Commission of Jurists and the Anti-Slavery Society invited the leading Indian campaigner against bonded labour, a former Minister of Education for the state of Haryana, Mr Swami Agnivesh to present findings to the group.

American opposition is thought to come from the reports prepared for the working group on Caribbean immigrants in the US and on conditions in Guatemala and Central America.

The head of one human rights group said this week that "the Americans were apparently sick of do-gooders meddling in their affairs."

The possible disbandment of the group has provoked considerable anger among those who see in America's attitude a worrying duplicity and loss of concern for human rights generally.

"It is a further example of how the US is running down its interests in human rights," said Peter Davies, secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society. "This comes at a particularly bad time. It will be a terrible thing for human rights if this platform is lost."

## Strike vandals strand tourists

Papeete, Tahiti (AP) - Hotel workers striking for better pay smashed furniture, threw dishes and silverware into swimming pools, overturned cars and refused to allow tourists to leave their rooms.

Three of the island's four largest hotels were forced to close and some tourists were stranded when they missed flights.

## Two women in Tunis Cabinet

Tunis (AP) - President Bourguiba has named two women to the Cabinet for the first time since independence in 1956.

Mrs Elifethia Mzali, wife of Mr Muhammad Mzali, the Prime Minister, becomes Minister for Family and Women's Affairs. Dr Souad Yacoubi, dean of the medical school at Sousse University, was named Minister for Public Health.

## Amnesty appeals to Kabul over torture

By Our Foreign Staff

Amnesty International said today that it had appealed to President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan to investigate reports of torture allegedly carried out by his regime and to observe internationally accepted legal standards in its handling of prisoners.

The human rights organization said it had been told by former prisoners that torture was used systematically by the state information police, the Khad, with beatings, electric shocks and deprivation of sleep being inflicted during interrogations.

Amnesty named eight centres in Kabul at which political suspects were tortured according to testimonies from former prisoners. Victims ranged from girls aged 16 to people in their sixties. Two former prisoners told Amnesty of the deaths after torture of prisoners arrested with them.

All the information made available, Amnesty said, showed that victims of the security police included in armed resistance but many others seized on mere suspicion of opposition including civil servants, students and teachers. Evidence indicated that hundreds of students from university and high schools in Kabul had been tortured during the past three years, Amnesty said.

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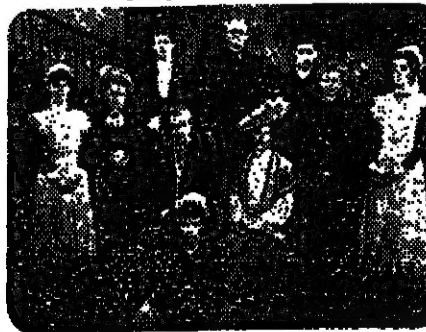
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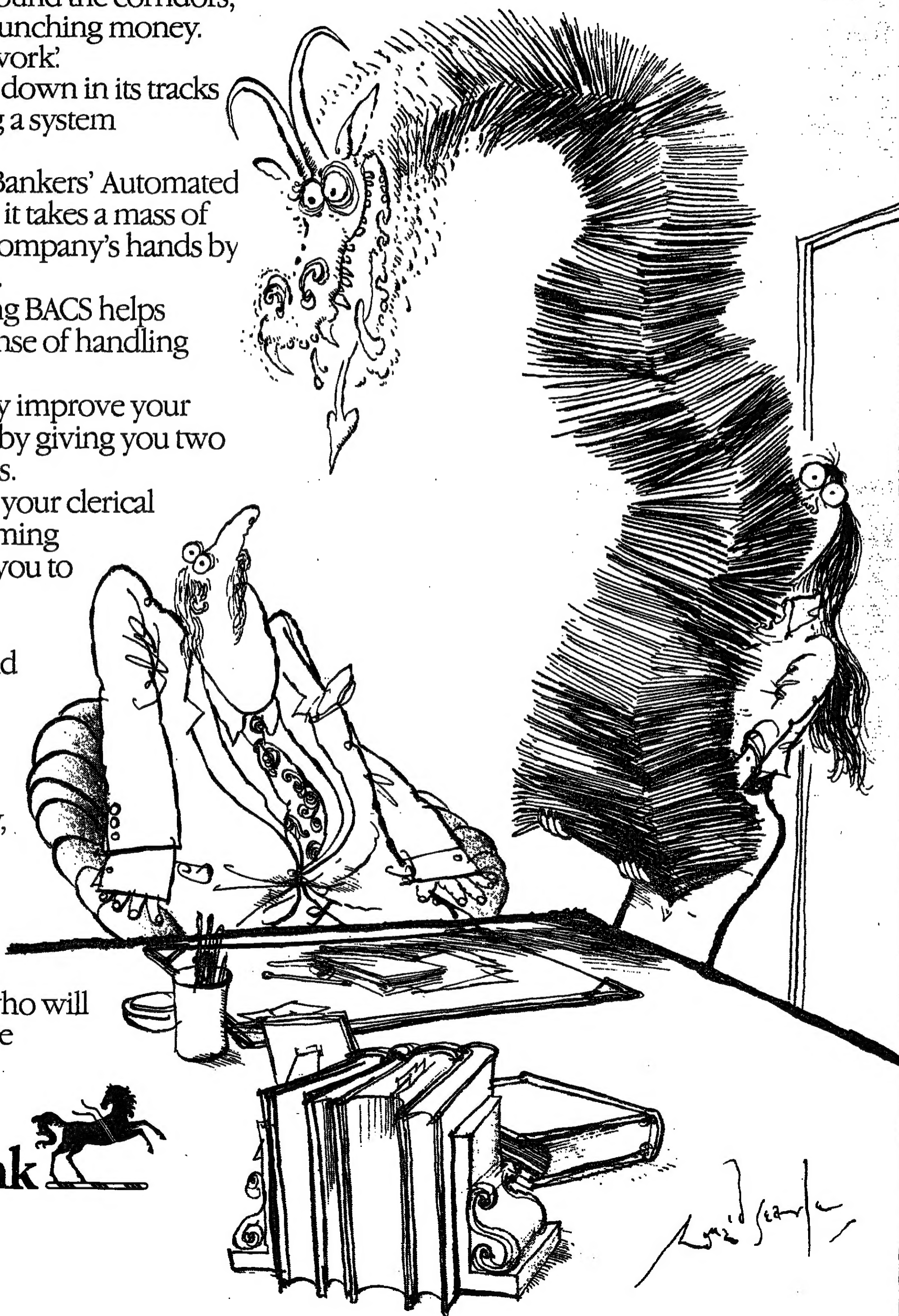
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Employment Appeal Tribunal

Law Report November 2 1983

Queen's Bench Division

# Dismissal for race ban refusal unlawful

**Showboat Entertainment Centre Ltd v Owens**  
Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Mr J. P. Bell and Mr R. Thomas

[Judgment delivered October 28]

The Employment Appeal Tribunal held that the manager of an amusement centre who was dismissed for refusing to carry out his employers' instructions not to admit blacks was unlawfully discriminated against within the meaning of section 4 (2) (c) of the Race Relations Act 1976.

The appeal tribunal dismissed an appeal by the employers, Showboat Entertainment Centre Ltd, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, from a decision of a Shrewsbury industrial tribunal in November 1982, that the applicant, Gwynn Owens, had been unlawfully discriminated against on racial grounds and was entitled to compensation of £1,350. They appealed on the ground that the industrial tribunal had erred in law in its construction of the Race Relations Act 1976.

Section 1 (1) of the 1976 Act provides: "A person discriminates against another in any circumstances relevant for the purposes of any provision of this Act if— (a) on racial grounds he treats that other less favourably than he treats or would treat other persons..."

Section 4 (2) provides: "It is unlawful for a person, in the case of a person employed by him at an

establishment in Great Britain, to discriminate against that employee... (c) by dismissing him or subjecting him to any other detriment."

Section 30 provides: "It is unlawful for a person (a) who has authority over another person... to instruct him to do any act which is unlawful by virtue of Part II or III, or procure or attempt to procure the doing by him of any such act."

Section 54 (1) provides: "A complaint by any person (the complainant) that another person (the respondent) (a) has committed an act of discrimination against the complainant which is unlawful by virtue of Part II;... may be presented to an industrial tribunal."

Sections 53 (1) and 63 (1) provide that proceedings in respect of a contravention of section 30 should be brought only by the Commission for Racial Equality.

Mr R. Harvey, QC and Mr Andrew Thompson for the employers, Mr B. Hyatt, QC and Mr N. Gilmore for the applicant.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that the applicant, a white man, worked for employers as manager of an amusement centre. He complained to an industrial tribunal that his dismissal for refusing to carry out a racially discriminatory instruction from his employers to exclude young blacks from the centre was contrary to section 4 (2) (c) of the 1976 Act.

On appeal, the employers challenged a decision of the appeal tribunal in *Zarczyńska v Levy* ([1979] ICR 184) followed by the industrial tribunal in reaching the conclusion that the employers' conduct amounted to unlawful discrimination against the applicant.

In essence the question raised by the appeal was whether, for the purposes of the 1976 Act, a could unlawfully discriminate against B. on the grounds of C's race.

The effect of sections 1 (1) (a), 4 (2) (c), 30, 53 (1), 54 (1) (a) and 63 (1) was as follows:

The racially discriminatory instructions given by the employers to the applicant were unlawful by reason of section 30. But under section 63 only the Commission for Racial Equality had the right to bring proceedings based on such illegality.

The applicant could only bring a complaint if he brought himself within section 54 (1) (a) by showing that there had been unlawful discrimination "against" him.

Therefore the question was whether the racially discriminatory instruction not to admit blacks could be regarded as discrimination "against" the applicant as well as the blacks.

In the *Levy* case the circumstances were similar. An employee was dismissed because of her refusal to obey an instruction not to serve black customers. The appeal tribunal held that she had been unlawfully discriminated against contrary to section 4 (2) (c) of the 1967 Act.

One of the determinate reasons for the decision was that any view dismissed for refusing to obey a racially discriminatory order would have no redress: the remedy available to the Commission for Racial Equality under sections 30 and 63 (1) was of no value to such an employee.

Counsel for the applicant supported the actual decision in the *Levy* case but did not seek to rely on the reasoning in the judgment. He submitted that the ordinary cause of construction had to be applied namely that if the words of the Act were plain effect had to be given to them, but if they were susceptible of two possible meanings that meaning should be adopted which gave effect to the intention of the legislature.

He contended that the words in section 1 (1) (a) "on racial grounds" covered any case where the race (whether of the complainant or of a third party) was an effective cause of the detriment suffered by the complainant.

Alternatively, he submitted that if there were two possible meanings of "racial grounds" the correct one was that which gave effect to Parliament's intention.

Counsel for the employers argued that when the Act was viewed as a whole, for discrimination on racial grounds to be "against" a complain-

ant the grounds had to relate to the race of the complainant and not the race of others.

He also submitted that even if it was possible to say that there could be discrimination against the applicant, section 1 still required one to compare the employer's treatment of the applicant with the treatment they would have given to another manager who also refused to obey the instructions. Such a manager would also have been dismissed.

The appeal tribunal had concluded that the applicants' argument was correct. The words of section 1 (1) (a) were capable of two possible meanings: one reflecting the broad approach argued by the applicant and the other the narrower one put by the employer.

The person "against" whom there had been discrimination was the person being treated less favourably by the discriminator.

The only question was whether the applicant was treated less favourably "on racial grounds". Those words were perfectly capable in their ordinary sense of covering any reason for an action based on race, whether it was the race of the person affected by the action, or of others.

It was impossible to believe that Parliament intended that a person dismissed for refusing to obey an unlawful discriminatory instruction should be without a remedy. It placed an employee in an impossible position if he had to choose between being party to an illegality and losing his job.

The existence of the Commission for Racial Equality's right to stop unlawful action generally by injunction under sections 30 and 63 (1) did not affect the appeal tribunal's view.

Accordingly, section 1 (1) (a) covered all cases of discrimination on racial grounds whether the racial characteristics in question were those of the person treated less favourably or of some other person. The only question was whether the unfavourable treatment afforded to the claimant was caused by racial considerations. Support for the appeal tribunal's view was to be found in remarks made by the Court of Appeal in *Race Relations Board v Applin* ([1973] 1 QB 815).

Counsel for the employers' submission that in deciding whether or not the employers discriminated against the applicant one had to compare the way they treated the applicant with the way in which they would have treated another manager who also refused to carry out the unlawful racist instruction was misconceived. The correct comparison would be between the applicant and another manager who had not refused to obey the unlawful instruction.

The industrial tribunal's decision was correct in law. The appeal would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Mr Henry S. Charles, Loughborough; Cuff Roberts North Kirk, Liverpool.

# When arbitrators should give reasons

**Ward v Feedex International Incorporated**  
Before Mr Justice Staughton

[Judgment delivered October 27]

Where an arbitrator, without a request from the parties to the arbitration, gave reasons, but insufficient reasons, for his award and one of the parties subsequently applied to the court under section 1(5) of the Arbitration Act 1979 for an order that further reasons be stated, the court, in exercising its discretion whether or not to make such an order, was entitled to take into account as a ground for refusing the order, that the applicant had not asked for reasons before the award was made.

Mr Justice Staughton, sitting in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division, so held, allowing an application by Michel Ibrahim Ward (the buyer) for an order that the board of appeal of Grain and Feed Trade Association Ltd (Gafta) state further reasons for their award of May 20, 1983, in favour of Feedex International Incorporated (the sellers).

His Lordship also suggested the approach which should be adopted in practice in relation to the stating of reasons.

Mr Nicholas Merriman for the buyer, Mr Nicholas Leigh-Jones for the sellers.

MR JUSTICE STAUGHTON, giving a reserved judgment in open court after a hearing in chambers, said that insufficient reasons were disclosed on the face of the award to enable the court to determine whether a question of law arose, and, accordingly, the court had power to order that further reasons be stated.

The question then arose whether, as a matter of discretion, the court should make an order in the present case. It was necessary to consider: first, what prospect there was that leave to appeal against the award would be granted if further reasons were stated; and second, whether there was anything in the buyer's conduct which should lead to the discretion being exercised against him.

Having regard to evidence other than the award, it was clear that questions of law were involved in the dispute. Looking at those questions of law in broad outline, it appeared sufficiently likely that one or more of them would justify the grant of leave to appeal.

As to the second question, no request for reasons was made by the buyer to the board of appeal. Where, without a request having been made, an arbitrator provided some reasons which were insufficient, that was a factor to be taken into account

in the exercise of the court's discretion, as a reason why no order for further reasons should be made.

On the question whether arbitrators' reasons should invariably appear on the face of their awards his Lordship differed in expression from Mr Justice Robert Goff in *Schiffahrtsgesellschaft Mader v Viru Shipping Corporation* ([1981] 1 Lloyd's Rep 533, 536) and suggested the following practice:

1 If one party requested a reasoned award, the arbitrator should make a reasoned award, save in very exceptional cases.

2 If both parties asked that there should not be a reasoned award, the arbitrator should respect their wishes; but he should also, if asked, provide reasons in a separate document not incorporated in or forming part of the award.

3 If one party asked that there should not be a reasoned award and the other said nothing, the arbitrator should not make a reasoned award. But if it was doubtful whether the other party was aware of his rights, the arbitrator should consider whether it would be right to ask him.

4 Where nothing was said by either party, the arbitrator should

again consider whether it would be right to ask the parties what form of award they wanted. But where the parties were represented by sophisticated advocates, he would be justified in assuming that they wanted an award that would be final.

In the present case Gafta had, by paragraph 13 of the *Codes of Practice, Suggested Procedure for Hearing Appeals*, published in the world that the awards of boards of appeal would contain full reasons. In those circumstances the buyer should not be reproached for failing to ask for a reasoned award in due time. The court's discretion would be exercised in favour of an order under section 1(5).

Finally, counsel for the sellers had asked the court to impose a condition that the buyer pay into account the whole or part of the award on the making of the order.

Section 28 of the Arbitration Act 1950, which applied to the Arbitration Act 1979 by section 7(1) of the 1979 Act, gave the court power on making an order under section 1(5) to impose such a condition, but as a matter of discretion, no such condition would be imposed in the present case.

Solicitors: Ingledeu, Brown, Bennison & Garrett; Richards Butler & Co.

# Damages for injured feelings in deceit

**Archer v Brown**  
Before Mr Justice Peter Pain

[Judgment delivered October 28]

Damages for injured feelings or mental suffering could be awarded by way of aggravated damages in an action in deceit; such damages did not sound only in contract.

Mr Justice Peter Pain so held in the Queen's Bench Division giving judgment against the defendant, Mr Dennis John Archer, in an action which he had brought against the defendant, Mr Kevin Brown, claiming damages for deceit and breach of contract and rescission of three contracts which had been concluded as a result of the defendant's deceit.

Mr Kenneth Hamer for the plaintiff, Mr Donald Broatch for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE PETER PAIN said that the defendant had made fraudulent representations to the plaintiff as a result of which he had bought 50 shares in the defendant's company, Mantec Ltd, for £20,000, (ii) concluded a service contract under which the plaintiff and defendant were to be joint managing directors of the company, and (iii) subsequently paid a further £10,000 for 50 shares which he had been told were the remainder of the shares of the company.

The plaintiff had then discovered that the defendant had purposed to sell the same shares time and time again, and he had accordingly commenced this action, claiming

rescission of the contracts of sale, exemplary and aggravated damages, and an injunction restraining the defendant from disposing of certain assets.

In the course of the proceedings, the defence had been struck out for non-compliance with orders of the court, and the plaintiff had entered judgment against the defendant.

The defendant had contended that the plaintiff was entitled to the return of his £30,000, plus interest thereon, but to no more.

His Lordship said that the plaintiff had obtained judgment in deceit as well as in contract, and could therefore recover for any reasonably foreseeable loss which flowed from the deceit.

It was clear on the evidence that the defendant's misrepresentations had been fraudulent and damages were therefore recoverable in contract in addition to rescission. Although the measure of damages in contract was different from that in deceit, in this case the damages were the same on either basis.

It followed that the plaintiff could recover £13,528 in respect of interest on overdrafts which he had incurred as a result of the transactions, it being no answer for the defendant to say that the interest had arisen because of the plaintiff's impecuniosity, because that had itself arisen as a result of the defendant's deceit. He would also recover £2,500 in respect of loss of earnings and £1,000 expenses.

There was some conflict of authority as to whether exemplary damages were recoverable in deceit: it appeared from *Moff v Adams* ([1970] 1 QB 548, 558) that they were, but *Cassell & Co v Broome* ([1972] AC 1027) was to the contrary.

Without deciding the point, it seemed that the door was open to such an award, but his Lordship would not plunge through it because exemplary damages were punitive and not compensatory, their purpose being to teach a wrong-doer that tort does not pay.

In this case the defendant had already been punished for his deceit and was still in prison. He should not be punished again and an award of exemplary damages would therefore not be appropriate.

In recent years, damages for injured feelings or disappointment had been awarded in a number of cases sounding in contract. In *Doyne v Oby (frommanger) Ltd* ([1969] 2 QB 158, 170), Lord Justice Winn had suggested that such damages might be recoverable in deceit also, and his Lordship could see no reason in logic or justice why they should not be awarded in deceit on the same basis as in contract.

Unlike exemplary damages, aggravated damages were compensatory and could be awarded where the plaintiff had suffered additional injury as a result of the defendant behaving badly. It was clear from the authorities that the

sum awarded should be moderate, and £300 would be an appropriate figure to compensate the plaintiff for the injury to his feelings arising from the defendant's deceit.

A Mareva injunction had been granted in the course of the proceedings in respect of a number of the defendant's assets in wider terms than the injunction sought in the statement of claim.

Although a Mareva injunction [restraining the defendant from dissipating assets before judgment] could not be continued after judgment in terms wider than that sought in the action, his Lordship did have power under his inherent jurisdiction and under section 37 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 to grant an injunction in the same terms as the Mareva in aid of execution if it seemed to him to be just and convenient to do so.

Solicitors: Lawrence & Co; Daniel Davies & Co.

**K/S A/S Oil Transport v Sandi Research and Development Corporation Ltd**

In this case (*The Times* October 28) neither Mr Peter Gross nor Lovell White & King represented the appellant defendants in the court below.

In *R v Simpson (Calvin)* (*The Times* October 31) the reference to *Lawrence (Rodney)* ([1971] 57 Cr App R 64).

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PARIS SINGAPORE SRI LANKA SALAMANCA SHARJAH TUNIS





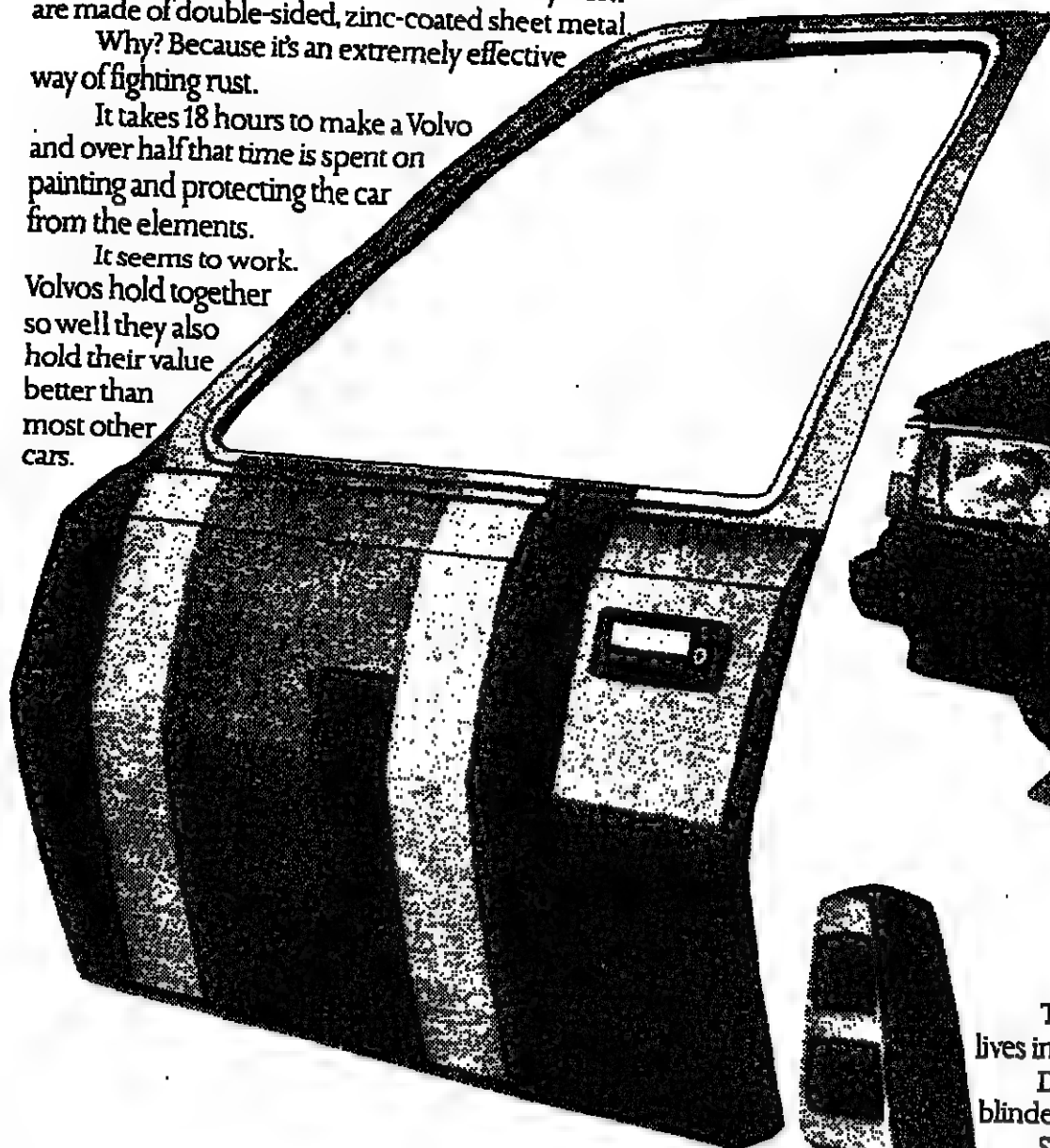


### WE CARE ABOUT YOUR POCKET.

All vulnerable parts of the Volvo's bodywork are made of double-sided, zinc-coated sheet metal. Why? Because it's an extremely effective way of fighting rust.

It takes 18 hours to make a Volvo and over half that time is spent on painting and protecting the car from the elements.

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The Volvo estate is the best selling luxury estate car in Britain so we carry a lot of children. (And with them a lot of responsibility.)

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### WE CARE ABOUT YOUR NECK.

The car you see below belonged to a Mr. Jamieson who lives in the Shetland Isles.

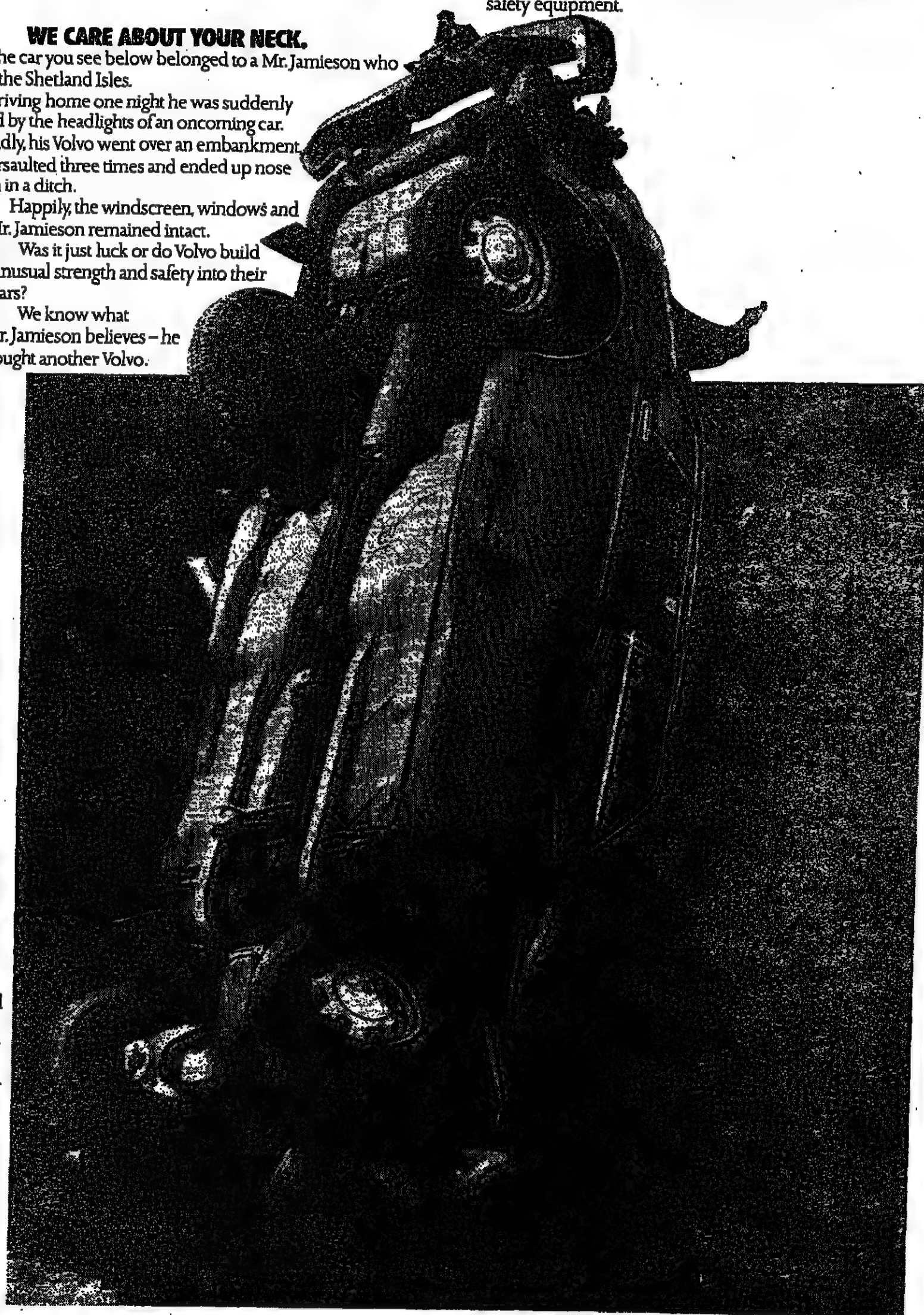
Driving home one night he was suddenly blinded by the headlights of an oncoming car.

Sadly, his Volvo went over an embankment, somersaulted three times and ended up nose down in a ditch.

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The Volvo driving seat is so comfortable that at the factory they've been known to convert them into desk chairs for senior executives.

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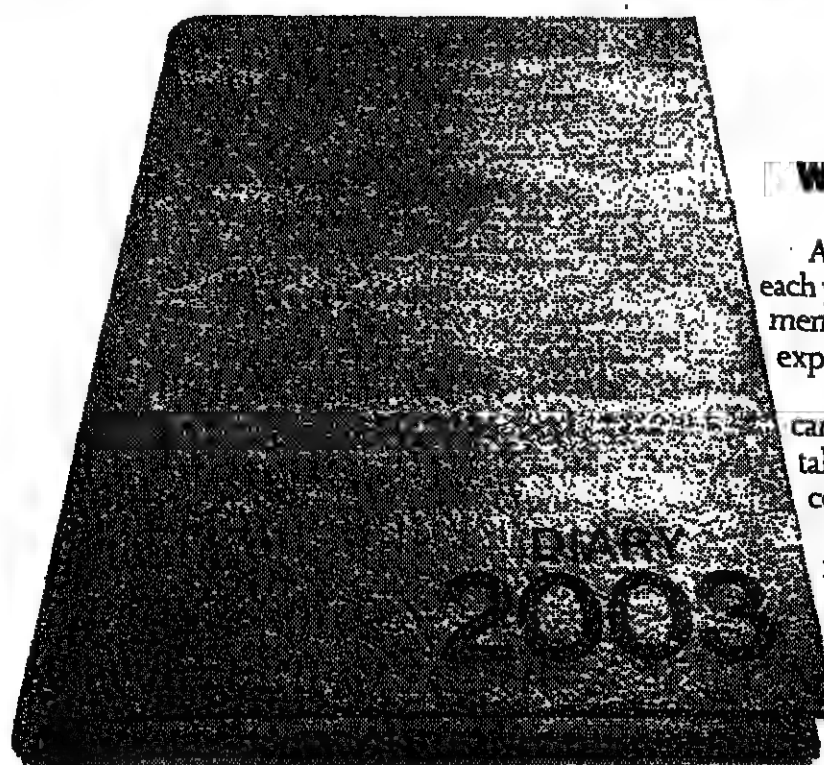


### WE CARE ABOUT YOUR FUTURE.

According to statistics gathered each year by the Swedish government, the Volvo has an average life expectancy of 19.3 years.

That's longer than any other car tested and good enough to take you well into the 21st century.

Of course, we know that most of our customers don't want to keep their cars that long but that kind of quality does keep them buying Volvos.



## FOR 25 YEARS, VOLVO HAVE BEEN CARING FOR THE BRITISH MOTORIST.

It seems as though Volvos have been around for ever.

Yet, in fact, we only started importing them in 1958.

In our first year we advertised the car as being "For the fortunate few."

An early example of truth in advertising for we had very few customers.

Just 47 to be precise.

The next year, business started looking up and it's been that way ever since.

This year, we'll register over 60,000 cars.

On our 25th anniversary we'd like to thank all our Volvo dealers.

Without their skill and professionalism we might still be stuck with our original slogan.

We'd like to thank, too, all our British suppliers from whom we buy more than £100 million worth of components each year.

But most of all we'd like to thank our customers and pay tribute to our car.

Over 80% of the Volvos we've sold here are still on the road.

A staggering thought.

And the best advertisement any car maker could have.

To: Volvo Concessionaires, Lancaster Rd, Cressex Estate, High Wycombe, Bucks HP12 3PN. Please send me a Volvo 25th Anniversary Information Pack.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_ **VOLVO**



## SPECTRUM

Musicals are a high risk business, yet the

National Theatre is backing a new one with a large slice of its subsidised resources. Why?

Peter Lewis discovers that the answer is Peter Hall.

No one else would do for

Marvin Hamlisch, the composer with a golden touch

# Destroyed by the dream machine

Bearing in mind the high sudden-death-rate of new musicals on Broadway, there seems to be no good reason on the face of it why the National Theatre should be risking the costly and chancy premiere of an American musical based on the life of Jean Seberg.

Why is a Broadway team of writer-lyricist-composer working at the Olivier, so far from their native boards? Why is the National backing their venture with a sizeable chunk of its subsidised resources? Anyway, why a musical about Jean Seberg, hardly one of the legends of the century?

The answer to the first two questions can be given in two words: Peter Hall. Marvin Hamlisch, the composer of the piece, who at 39 has already proved his golden touch with *A Chorus Line*, insisted that no one else would do as director of his latest and, he believes, most revolutionary "musical drama". "I saw *Amadeus* three times over here and I knew whoever did that was the person I wanted." But Sir Peter said he could not take five months off to go to Broadway, so they came to him. "The only place he could do it was at the National Theatre. If he'd said Singapore, we'd have gone to Singapore," said Hamlisch.

So throughout six weeks of rehearsals, Hamlisch and his two colleagues, Julian Barry, the dramatist, and Christopher Adler, the lyricist, have been a potent presence, sometimes watching and chewing gum, sometimes leaping on to the floor or to the piano to rewrite dialogue, lyrics or music, even while Hall is in the act of directing it. This he clearly likes.

"They are absolutely ruthless with their work - I love that. It's very difficult for the actors. Often by the time they've learned a scene, it's been changed or cut. But it's fascinating for the company to be involved with creating a show from the ground up." About half the cast have already acted with the National Theatre actors, many of them in *Gypsy* and *Dolls*.

Another attraction for Hall may be the chance to prove he can direct a musical successfully. His only previous attempt, *Via Galactica* in 1972, perished on Broadway on the Saturday night. It was, in his own words, "a monumental failure". But why should he offer to do this show at the National? Partly it is his interest in narrowing the gap between "straight" and musical theatre.

"I don't accept that anything

musical must belong in the commercial theatre. This show is in the Kurt Weill tradition. Why shouldn't we do *The Threepenny Opera*, just as we do *The Beggar's Opera*? Or *Gyps* and *Dolls* as well as the *Orestia*? Both are masterpieces. The National Theatre has to do a wide spectrum of work.

"I've heard it said that the Americans are benefiting from our subsidy. Commercially they would do far better elsewhere. We can only offer them three performances a week in repertoire. But if it's a success, the National Theatre will benefit handsomely."

In fact any subsequent production in America would earn the National Theatre a \$200,000 down payment plus a 15 per cent royalty on the box office and 10 per cent of the net profit. So the rewards for success are also high.

But can a successful musical be made about Jean Seberg, an actress of limited talent whose life ended in squalid circumstances of rejection, disgrace, mental imbalance, drug-taking and suicide? It is hardly the basis for another *Gyps* and *Dolls*.

The small town American girl who became a star

When Jean Seberg took her life in a parked car in a Paris street in 1979, Christopher Adler, the show's lyric writer, was 25. "I read an article in the *New York Times* headlined 'The Sad Life of Jean Seberg.' It seemed to me the stuff of which musicals are made. That day I wrote the opening lyric and within eight weeks I had the libretto for an opera, or non-book musical." If the name Adler seems familiar in this context, he is the son of Richard Adler, composer of *The Pajama Game*, and of the English actress, Sally Ann Howes.

After her death, Jean Seberg's former husband, the French author Romain Gary, claimed that her mental stability had been destroyed by the FBI. He accused it of planting the information that she was pregnant by a leader of the Black Panthers, which she supported with money and publicity, in gossip column in the *Los Angeles Times*, later repeated in *Newsweek*. After the Freedom of Information Act was invoked, the FBI acknowledged it had such a plan in 1970, though it was unclear whether the rumour was in fact



Peter Hall (seated) with Marvin Hamlisch, and Kelly Hunter (right) and Elizabeth Counsell who share the Seberg role

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-445005)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-4034) (P)  
SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM  
BLACK NATIONALIST HATE GROUPS  
RACIAL INTELLIGENCE - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Re San Francisco airtel to the Bureau dated 4/23/70, entitled, "BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), LOS ANGELES DIVISION, RM-BPP."

Bureau permission is requested to publicize the pregnancy of JEAN SEBERG, well-known movie actress, by advising Hollywood gossip-columnists in the Los Angeles area of the situation. It is felt that the possible publication of SEBERG's plight could cause her embarrassment and serve to cheapen her image with the general public.

Not exactly a legend: Jean Seberg and the "FBI document" which is said to have destroyed her mental stability

planted by its agents. Whoever was responsible for the report, according to Gary, Jean Seberg was so distressed by it that her baby was prematurely stillborn. The funeral was held in her home town of Marshalltown, Iowa, where she insisted on the casket being opened to show that her baby was white. On each anniversary of its death, according to Gary, she attempted suicide. Nine years afterwards, she succeeded.

What fascinated Adler and his collaborators was the fact that, before her breakdown, Jean Seberg was a unique example of the American dream come true - a small-town girl who became an overnight star by winning a talent contest. It won her the title role in Otto Preminger's film of *St. Joan*. Later she became a symbol of the French New Wave cinema as the star of Jean-Luc Godard's first film, *Breathless*, and as the wife of Romain

Gary was invited to join the circle of such luminaries as Malraux.

Hamlisch's response to the suggestion that he and Adler work on it together was to throw Adler's libretto out and start again. "I told him, 'I don't like your lyrics but I think you have backed into a fabulous idea for a musical.' They are now on their tenth version of the show. 'We've written and thrown out at least ten songs. They call me scissors,' said Hamlisch.

The biggest change came as a result of the six-week workshop held at the National at the beginning of the year to experiment with the material. Cheryl Kennedy who was playing Seberg, withdrew with a pulled tendon. The part was split between the young and the older Seberg, now played by two actresses new to the National, Kelly Hunter and Elizabeth Counsell. The show has also gone through a late change of choreographer. Its theatrical

technique is sophisticated. All the action takes place in Seberg's mind on the night she takes her life, looking back and commenting on her younger self.

Marvin Hamlisch, pale, crew-cut and intense, has a tendency to go off like a volatile geyser. When a musical idea comes to him, he says, rushing to a piano to demonstrate how he recently hit on a new opening number. "It comes in a rush. You have just got to get to a piano. If it isn't that urgent, don't put it in the show. You know when a number's right. You feel its inevitability."

He has been disappointed by recent Broadway musicals. "When in doubt, dance - that's come to be the formula. This is an attempt to fuse drama and music to give the audience a truly theatrical experience, not a formula musical. That's why we need actors, that's why we're here. I felt I had reached a point in my career when I should take a gamble, go for Everest."

The dramatist of the team, Julian Barry, author of both the play and film, *Lenny*, takes a more detached, less euphoric approach to their subject matter. "My first reaction to the idea was, frankly, Jean Seberg - who cares? I thought she was an insignificant actress, a politically naive adventuress. But as I dug deeper into her life I began to feel sympathy. The American dream machine that caught her up was the thing that destroyed her. When she tried, sincerely, to act out the part of the dream she believed in, racial equality, she wasn't allowed to do it. Hoover and the FBI wanted to make an example of her to discourage other movie stars from using their power to help unpopular causes.

"The show is really a vindication of her struggle and also a critique of our hunger for stars, for saviours. These days you can make a president out of a movie star. We put them up there and the next minute we need to destroy and pull them down. It seems to be a worldwide sport."

American dreams are peculiarly American. The gamble they are all taking is whether the figure of Jean Seberg can inspire more than pity and bear the rather earnest symbolism placed upon her. Will she seem relevant enough to a British audience?

All musicals are a high-risk form of enterprise. The risk is even higher in this case because failure would call into question whether it is the proper business of the National Theatre to attempt them. On this question Peter Hall has no doubts. "If we fail, we shall demonstrate that you cannot make a musical on this theme. But it is not a lightweight attempt. I absolutely believe that it is our business to be doing it."

Jean Seberg opens at the National theatre on November 15.

**TOMORROW**  
The Times Profile:  
Sir Douglas Wass

moreover...  
**Miles Kington**

Take the tube when you go

The failure of a marriage is not always the unmitigated tragedy it is made out to be. Every cloud has a sunny side up, and every time a couple separates, a small cheer goes up from the toothpaste industry, which knows that the partner who is banging the door on the way out will make a chemist's the next stop.

"A happy couple shares a tube of toothpaste," says a spokesman for the tooth trade. "An unhappy couple buys one each. It's as simple as that. What is bad for marriage is good for toothpaste, and what is good for toothpaste is good for Britain. It's as simple as that."

The spokesman for the industry is none other than our old friend, Adrian Wandour-Streets, who is now in charge of the new pressure group, Dentifrice for Divorce. Sales of dental care goods have shot up in the last 20 years, just about keeping pace with the rise in divorce, and although they in no way wish to condone marital breakdown, they are absolutely overjoyed every time somebody walks out on somebody.

"Look, sweetie," says Adrian, "people who are going through a split often feel they have no one to turn to. They're absolutely wrong. We at Dentifrice for Divorce are here to cheer. That's why we're setting up what we think is the world's first combined dental hygiene and social readjustment counselling service. Our dental mental course."

To the outsider it seems as if Dentifrice for Divorce is not just brightening up the act of separation, but actively encouraging it. This suspicion is heightened by some of the slogans being planned for a forthcoming campaign, such as: "Walk out on him - and take the paste with you!" "Brush that man right out of your teeth!" and "Going away? Take the tube!"

"Well, yes," concedes Adrian, "it does seem a first sight that we're trying to make the world full of separated people each with their own tube of paste, though don't let's forget tins of tooth powder, that's very important too, especially as you can knock a full one over and have to buy a new one immediately, though of course we rely just as much on the people who squeeze tubes from the middle and throw away an unused bottom end. I'm sorry, what was the question?"

It's this sort of failure to listen to each other which causes so much marital breakdown, according to Dentifrice for Divorce, and in their white, gleaming flawless premises in Upper Left Street, you can be sure of finding a sympathetic hearing all through the day. At night you can phone in your problems and hear a comforting voice talk you through your last brush of the day, or actually go round and use their all-night service till to withdraw a fresh brush and tube of paste.

"There's something very therapeutic about brushing your teeth," enthuses Adrian. "It shouldn't be just a chore - it should be fun, an experience, a reaffirmation of life and hope."

But what happens if his separated customers get so much confidence from the brushing ritual that they move in with someone else and shave again?

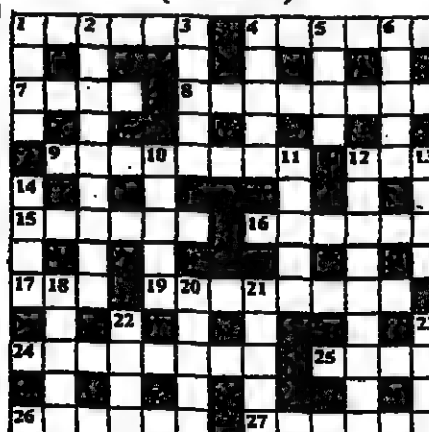
"Actually, our records show that a second-time-round bonding tends to be a two-toothpaste bonding. Both sides are mature enough to be loyal to a brand and they usually stick to it."

"No, the market we have to crack now is the newly weds. It might seem impossible to persuade a couple who share everything, even a bath, to branch out toothpaste-wise. But if we go heavy on the his 'n' hers approach, we might just make this big breakthrough. We're going to attempt this by introducing new role-playing flavours. We're going to get away from boring old spearmint and produce roast-beef, tobacco and malt whisky for him, sherry, Turkish delight and cologne for her."

But surely toothpaste is meant to get rid of the taste of food? Why combine food with toothpaste?

"Hey, I think you may be on to a great idea there! Nutritional toothpaste! For people in a hurry. No time to eat and brush your teeth? Do both at the same time with Lunchbreak Toothpaste...!"

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 191)



- ACROSS**
- 1 Divergence (6)
  - 2 Second medal (4)
  - 3 Jaunty rhythm (4)
  - 4 Indonesian volcano (8)
  - 5 Final (8)
  - 6 Metro Goldwyn Mayer (1,1,1)
  - 7 Clamour (6)
  - 8 Underground passage (6)
  - 9 Married woman (3)
  - 10 Exchange (5,3)
  - 11 Summerhouse (8)
  - 12 Norwegian capital (4)
  - 13 Cautious gently (6)
  - 14 Charge again (6)
- DOWN**
- 1 Round object (4)
  - 2 NZ rugby team (3,6)
  - 3 Claptrap (5)
  - 4 Simple melody (5)
  - 5 Trojan war hero (4)
  - 6 Time (5)
  - 7 Unreactive (5)
  - 8 Wash by solvent (5)
  - 9 Political aims declaration (9)
  - 10 Breakwater (4)
  - 11 Resolute (4)
  - 12 Criticize severely (5)
  - 13 Central European river (5)
  - 14 Giver (3)
  - 15 Missile site (4)
  - 16 State of mind (4)

**SOLUTION TO No 190**  
ACROSS: 1 Hector 5 Deck 8 Puffy 9 Rummage 11 Kingship 13 Fens 15 Part pass 18 Oval 19 Accolade 22 Plateau 23 Knock 24 Stop 25 Embody  
DOWN: 2 Elna 3 Toy 4 Girlie phone 5 Demo 6 Chateau 7 Spike 10 East 12 Sure 14 Jeep 15 Pussant 16 Loop 17 Ferky 20 Aloud 21 Jess 23 KGB

## TAX FACTS

- ★ How tax you have paid is readily recovered to increase your gift to charity.
- ★ How the concession few people know about eliminates Capital Gains Tax.
- ★ How to reduce Capital Transfer Tax on your estate. Because Government wishes to encourage voluntary work, it has made considerable tax concessions for charity donors.

Are you benefiting from them as fully as you might? And are people in great need being helped by the tax you could save?

### EXAMPLES

If you give shares or property to charity no Capital Gains Tax is payable.

Whilst present tax rates prevail, a regular gift of any amount is automatically increased by about 43% under a simple 4-year covenant. If you pay income tax at the basic rate. Thus £10 becomes £14 or £25 is made into £35, at no extra cost to you. Higher rate tax payers can recover even more tax for charitable donations.

A legacy to charity need not cost your estate its full value, thanks to the Chancellor's tax concessions. With a legacy to Help the Aged, testators are entitled to take advantage of the provision which allows all outright gifts and bequests to be exempt from Capital Transfer Tax.

Why so many thoughtful people now support the work of Help the Aged.

Many famous public figures from business, television and the arts, have joined with the less well-known to do what they can to help old people in great need.

Bad housing, acute loneliness, increasing physical disability, inadequate food (and severe hunger among the old overseas) all mean that no section of the community is in greater need than the elderly.

Help the Aged gets things done for old people. Thanks to volunteers it achieves a great deal with every £ you give.

Send for two useful booklets on Wills and C.T.T.

Help the Aged has prepared two helpful booklets on this subject. One on all the aspects you need to consider before instructing your solicitor, and the other on how to reduce the effect of Capital Transfer Tax, by making a bequest to charity.

Write for copies of the booklets (and, if it interests you, for details of a unique house bequest plan). They will gladly be sent without obligation. Please write to: Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T1006, 32 Dover Street, London W1E 7JZ.

£150 Perpetuities the Name of Someone Dear to You, by inscribing their name on the Dedication Plaque of the Day Centre at Help the Aged.

## How Marvin the confident neurotic makes high speed music and money

At 39 Marvin Hamlisch has no need to worry. He has made more than enough money never to have to work again. He is the only composer to win three Academy Awards in a single night, with his film scores for *The Sting* and *The Way We Were*. His first Broadway show, *A Chorus Line*, has just become the longest running musical in the history of the Great White Way.

That is by no means all. He has also won nine Tony awards, four Grammys and a Pulitzer Prize for his work, and had his life celebrated in a hit musical, *They're Playing Our Song*, for which, naturally, he wrote the score.

Hamlisch's music hits the same note in the unconscious of middle America as Barry Manilow's sweet, catchy, clever and, it seems, easy. It clearly isn't, because Marvin Hamlisch is still neurotic - confident, but neurotic.

He has always longed for challenges. As soon as he had won an Oscar he decided to leave Hollywood - "You can never top that." As soon as *They're Playing Our Song* had become an international hit he started to look for something different. "Every show I've done has been different."

Even while sitting in his suite at the Savoy in London, working on the music for Jean Seberg, he is already thinking about his next challenge. He plans to write a 20-minute ballet, and has approached Mikhail Baryshnikov about choreographing it. There are also plans for another Broadway musical based on the 1975 film *Smile*.

Humility is not his nature. "I was born to do this," he says firmly. "There never was any other choice as far as I was concerned." Just over 6ft tall, and with an agreeable but careful manner designed to ward off strangers, he said, "I



guess my confidence comes from the fact I was good. I can play anything, sight read, change keys real quick, anything. I went to the Juillard School at the age of six. I was playing for Broadway rehearsals at 18. By 21 I was arranging and playing for people like Leontyne Price and Perry Como. You name them, I played for them."

Born and brought up in New York, he is the son of Viennese emigrants who encouraged him to start playing the piano when he was four. At eight he started writing songs, and at 16 he had his first hit, "Sunshine, Lollipops and Rainbows", recorded by Lesley Gore. At the same time he was writing for another New York High School student called Liza Minnelli. One of his songs was on her first record album.

At 24 Hamlisch played the piano at a party for the film producer Sam Spiegel, heard that Spiegel was looking for a score for his new film *The Swimmer*, starring Burt Lancaster, and went away and wrote one in three days. Spiegel accepted it. Then came more and more movies. The Hamlisch hit machine had started rolling.

He writes fast. "I sit around thinking about things for a long while, not writing a thing, then all of a sudden the solution hits me, and I write the song in three minutes." He wrote the title song for *They're Playing Our Song* in 40 seconds. He is also professional and extremely shrewd. When he wrote the music for *The Way We Were* he watched a preview of the film

and decided that the audience weren't crying enough at the end. "So I went back and reworked the ending. They cried more then."

"I'm a tailor. I write for a project. You bring me blue material, I give you a blue suit." He described himself as "the funny little guy who isn't very good looking, but gets better looking when he sits down at the piano". Although still a bachelor (he lives alone in New York) there have been strings of beautiful companions, including the singer Carole Bayer Sager, but he now admits, "If you ask me to bet on it, I think I could end up a bachelor, even though I want to get married and have children."

There are too many things to do. "I'm not going to sit in a garret and write songs for 14 people. I'm trying to reach the masses. But I don't think the masses are stupid. I don't think I'm writing for the lowest common denominator. I think I'm trying to raise the standard of what the masses want to see."

"I'm a melody man. I'm trying to write lasting and enduring melodies, but so I don't sound dated I tie my melodies to the tempos of the time I'm writing." He is particularly proud of two of his songs, "Nobody Does It Better" and "One". "When I start to play them on the piano everyone seems to know at once what they are."

There are always going to be people who resent me, because I won a lot of prizes very young and I haven't had that colossal bomb that everyone has to go through. Not yet. But I'm a risk taker, and I think Jean Seberg is probably one of the greatest risks of all time." Then he pauses before he goes on. "But I also happen to think it is going to be one of the greatest achievements."

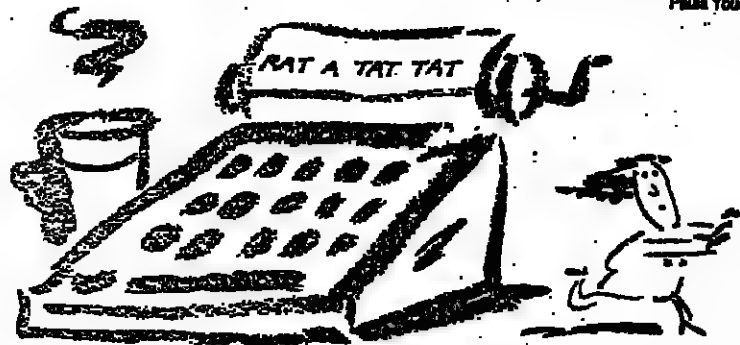
Geoffrey Wansell



WEDNESDAY PAGE

DIARY OF A JOB HUNTER

Paula Youns



In which Sarah Foot, Exeter University 1980-83, BA 2:1 History, living at home with her patient parents in Pinner, goes in search of full-time employment

I am learning to type. Speed I can certainly manage. My fingers pelt over the keys at a phenomenal rate but "accuracy" - that is where the problem lies. Unless I can persuade prospective employers to exercise their imaginations when deciphering my letters, I will have to outlast the unforgiving errors. I am learning to type because I am told that therein lies the way to millions, to the inside of all the organizations I am hoping to penetrate. In short, it is my last hope of making my fortune.

You see, I have made about as much success on that score as I have with the typing. I possess an overflowing file of those letters ending... "but I nonetheless wish you every success in your future career." The situation would not be quite so demoralizing if, after every shopping trip, mother didn't inform me of the latest achievement of Mrs X's siblings, who have just been accepted by a merchant bank, top solicitors, the Civil Service, or, worst of all, the BBC.

To explain the picture scene in Sainsbury's, I was weighed down with food - it is no wonder that mother is always putting father on a diet. I was looking an absolute sight in his old shirt, hair up in a scarf and white emulsion highlighting the untanned legs. (This get-up can be defended in an attempt to counter both brothers' insinuations that having completed full-time education I should now be paying rent, I am decorating my bedroom. Fortunately, since their rooms contain old camping equipment with its associated smells, dirty crockery harbouring growths more suited to penicillin farms, father is more open to my side of the argument.)

In such a glamorous outfit I met the mother of my arch rival/best friend from primary school. Having played her the recording of my activities - of the fortnightly trips to the civic centre to engage in the procedure of signing on, where I become painfully aware that my self-pity is somewhat of an indulgence, of my two-hour typing sessions in the dining room and, No, I had not been on holiday - I was informed that Fiona had landed the job which must be every arts graduate's dream. She was on the BBC trainee journalist scheme.

However, her success is all the more galling since prior to the BBC she had worked for an MP. Only last

week I had visited my local MP. Did he have any suggestions as to work which might be available for a "highly motivated", "highly intelligent", albeit unemployed graduate? I too had hoped for some glamorous research job which would look most impressive on the C.V. But no - he suggested I became an air hostess. That was the road to my fortune. I pride myself on not normally being at a loss for words but that stumped me. Given that at an interview I had asked whether there was a tradition of acting in the family and remembering that at an interview for insurance broking I was asked whether I would have liked to have become a dancer (I informed them I was too tall), my interview technique clearly requires extra thought.

Back in Sainsbury's, however, my arms about to fall out of their sockets, now not only oppressed by the weight of all the shopping but also by an ever-growing inferiority complex, I staggered to the check-out. Here I had the dubious fortune to meet a well-meaning neighbour. She again assured me of the numerous advantages of being able to type and advised me to practise whilst listening to music - for the rhythm, you understand. She also suggested I bought a basket on wheels so I would find shopping easier - very welcome advice after just having heard Fiona's occupation.

Why is it that an admission that one is an unemployed graduate is the opening for everyone to give me a homily on how I should be conducting my life? The dentist was the worst offender. With my mouth clamped open I was quite unable to defend myself. Even the Teach-Yourself-to-Type authors are repressed philosophers. I quote: "A good skill takes time to perfect - practise every day." "Take any opportunity that comes your way." "There are many good office jobs for expert typists."

The crux of the matter is that I am not very happy at my typing, particularly as this machine makes the most deafening racket. In fact, typewriters amaze me almost as much as a lawnmower. If they can send people to the moon, why can't they make silent typewriters? Perhaps that is the road to my millions - I will design a silent typewriter, or even a silent lawnmower. But I am not really of the scientific bent. I must think again.

Sarah Foot

Wendy Oberman meets Christina Kennedy, who has spent a quarter of her life in prison

That's why the lady was a thief

Christina Kennedy is a slender, pretty woman. She is also a convicted criminal who has spent almost 10 years of her life in prison. She first got into trouble with the police when she was 13. Now she is 46. Her latest brush with the law was found on Monday, when she was found not guilty on a shoplifting charge. She was annoyed at the charge because, she says, she has been going straight.

She lives in a bedsitter flat into which she moved in August. She is anxious about what will happen to the flat if she goes to prison. The single room, with a kitchen and a bathroom on either side, is spartan except for small photographs and paintings which hang on the grey checked wallpaper. They are all her own work - the result of learning to paint during her last imprisonment.

Her work is angry. She has painted prowling cats, sensual women and naked men with heads of animals - "because that is how I have experienced them in the main". Her books are neatly stacked on the floor - Simone de Beauvoir, Angela Davis and a great deal of feminist literature.

She sits very still when she talks and does not betray herself with nervous gestures. Her only apparent weakness is her overwhelming need for companionship. "My father wanted me to be a tough girl and he treated me almost as if he was rearing a tough guy's macho boy. But when I started my period, he changed. Whereas before I'd come in whenever I wanted within reason, he suddenly clamped down. When I complained that my brother, whom I could beat in a fight, was allowed to stay out late, I was told he was a boy and I was a girl."

When she came in especially late one night, he took her down to the court as being beyond his control and she was put on probation. When she stayed out again she went back to court and was put in an approved school for being in moral danger. "I was put away for what men might do to me, not what I might do to men." She felt totally abandoned. She ran away from the approved school. Men used to pull up in cars and offer her lifts. "And of course I was promiscuous."

She went to Holloway - she was 14 and could not go to Borsari until she was 16. From the age of 14 to 20 she had just six months of freedom. But she was convicted of a criminal offence for the first time only after she had been in prison, Borsari and an approved school. What saved her sanity, she says, was

that prison was so appalling that she just could not believe it.

"You can't imagine what it was like. I went from a posh school to prison. And I went in fighting - there was no alternative. I'd have crumbled if I hadn't. I wanted my cigarettes and I was told I was too young, even though I should have been allowed them as I was on remand. I was put in isolation, and given an injection. I was always used to running away and this time I couldn't. I was put into a strait-jacket, in this cell with just a wooden plank. That was it. I remember thinking 'This injection isn't going to get the better of me', so I sang Blue Moon."

From Holloway, Christina went to Aylesbury. She does not remember much about that time. She says she did not know what conditions were like, nor did she care. All she knew was that life since 14 had been so terrible that she had no respect or feeling for anyone.

"In the beginning I went in for persistent absconding, but then it was burglary," she said. Sometimes she would work on her own, sometimes with another. There were very few women burglars at that time. "The first time I broke in I was 14. I had just run away from the first approved school and I was in uniform. I needed a coat to cover my dress, it was winter. I found a house where the window was partly open and I got in, took a long black raincoat and a crisp white £3 note, but I left the ration book."

"Then I graduated, if you want to call it that. I used a 'double ender' on a morlock lock and thick celluloid on a Yale. It was a regular thing for me - I went to work. I didn't know any other way of life. I was in the underworld proper. I didn't associate with anyone who hadn't been to prison."

Christina got married when she was 20. She had just come out of prison having served a term for shopbreaking and housebreaking. She "did" the house, but not the shop. The house was in the country and she might have received a longer sentence in one of the county courts. The police told her they would be willing to take the other offence into consideration if she admitted to the shopbreaking and her case would be heard in London. They told her how the job was done, and showed her the outside so she would stand up in court. She got 18 months. After the sentence she went back to the same haunts and met her husband.



Christina Kennedy: "I was in the underworld proper"

"He was tall, dark and handsome. He'd been picking up women and dropping them, but he chased me. That's because I never stayed around long enough for him to do anything else. The longest I was ever with him was two weeks at a stretch. I kept running from him." She became pregnant immediately. She thought she would have an abortion but changed her mind. She decided she wanted the baby and so did her husband. They hoped they would be able to make the marriage work. But Christina was still a thief.

The next time she was arrested, her son was two and she had a daughter of five months. She loved the thrill of the arrest - "all that concentrated attention on me". She had given herself up. "I was wanted for a job and I was carrying my daughter, but I jumped bail and went on the run. I waited until she was five months old before I gave myself up. I thought she would be all right then. It never occurred to me that I might be doing my children damage."

By the time her son was seven, everything had changed. Christina was stealing from shops. She worked in a pair. One would distract the assistant, the other would take the jewellery from the window. She was on bail for a £5,000 job, when the police came to arrest her for another involving £10,000. Her son said: "Mummy, Mummy is this a check up?" When she told him she was being arrested she was shocked to see him cry. Her daughter hid her face which was distorted into a nervous grin. Her son asked: "How long for, Mummy, how long for?" And it hit her that she was affecting him.

She says: "I was in a terrible state and I had to steel myself. I went to prison. I was up on the fourth landing and I heard my son calling me, just as clearly as if he was there. There was one side of me saying 'You can't be hearing him', but I was jumping up because I could hear his voice. I was banging on the door saying 'My son is calling me'. All the screws knew me since I was 14. They said: 'What's the matter with you?' I said: 'It must be telepathic, he must be needing me - please let me telephone him' but no, they wouldn't. And I was stuck with my responsibility for what I was doing to them."

She knew she had to change her life after that "but I had no idea how difficult it was going to be". Eventually she was transferred to an open prison but she was so terrified she banged on the officers' doors asking to go back to Holloway. "I wanted to be in a cell - I only felt safe there. I knew something was wrong with me. The only place I was happy was in a cell curled up like a little ball in the corner, away from the spy hole so they couldn't see me. I remember when my children came to visit. My son would give me a kiss, then he'd pull his head away and then he'd put it back. My daughter was stiff. At five she had learnt to submerge her feelings."

When Christina came out of prison she wanted to be a model, but she found that the agencies she approached wanted her to offer sex with the job and that was unacceptable. Her children were still in care because she had no home for them. She was no longer mixing in the criminal element.

She decided to train as a nurse. It seemed an ideal solution. She lived in the nurses' home and she saw the children when she was off duty. "But the straight world was so different, so unfamiliar. A silly example was that most of the nurses liked Cliff Richard and everyone in prison thought he was weird." She qualified as a nurse, but couldn't stop stealing. "I did shoplifting to help pay the rent."

Her children have been deeply affected by their mother's persistent criminal behaviour. Her daughter has had several nervous breakdowns and her son has been to borstal. "It's the damage that I've done to them that goes deeper than whether they go to prison or not," she explained. "Mind you, they have both fought hard against their background and I am very proud of them."

"Since 1968 I have been struggling like mad to find some way to establish myself. Until recently I'd go straight and the strain of it would make me ill, so I'd go on the dole and I would dabble again. My old nature is still trailing along, but I am almost at the end of it. I have just dabbled, whereas I used to be a crook. I've almost got it licked. I won't know until enough time has passed if I've actually stopped, but I feel strongly that I'll make it."

TALKBACK

Jobs for the girls

In Talkback last week, Celia Battersby asked whether, in the light of heavy unemployment, it was fair that Ghensy Kinnoch should have a full time job when her husband was also employed.

From Elizabeth Taylor, 1 Avenue Gardens, Acton, London.

It is really sad for a middle-aged man, situated as Mr Kinnoch is, in comfortable financial circumstances with a wife working full time in one of the professions, to have a full time political job?

Many well qualified politicians are finding it extremely difficult to obtain political posts and would be very grateful for Mr Kinnoch's job.

From Mrs Ann Wolfe, 19 Wilberforce Road, Cambridge. It seems to me very important that it is essential for their own security to stay within their profession, and not be entirely dependent on a husband who may die, become ill, lose his job, or (as seems frequently) leave them for a younger woman. Personally, I feel that it is essential for me to retain this security (in spite of a loving husband in comfortable circumstances) at least until my children are independent.

From Stuart Bennett, 96 Ashdale Road, Sheffield. If Mrs Kinnoch, why not Mrs Thatcher? or, if Mrs Kinnoch, why not Mr Thatcher? or, why, always the women?

False hope From Dr M. K. Hare, 4 Oxford Road, Old Marston, Oxford.

To suggest that psychosurgery can alter the tragic course of Alzheimer's Disease (Talkback, October 19) is as mischievous as offering coloured water as a cure for cancer. No such alleviation has ever been reported and no psychiatrist would support such treatment.

Sufferers and relatives should contact the Alzheimer's Disease Society, Banks Buildings, Fulham Broadway, London W6 1EP (01-381 3177) for help and advice in dealing with this sadly common condition.

Style anglaise

From P. J. Hinchliff, Nether Mill House, Penistone, South Yorkshire. Shame on Helen Mason for dishing up Shepherd's pie on Thursday (Wednesday Page September 28).

Luc spent three weeks with us. For twenty days we ate like lords. On the twenty-first day we lived on baked beans on toast. "C'était le repas le plus délicieux", il dit.

a small hamlet outside Detroit. He began to perform with Simpson in the early 1970s. One of their first LPs, "Gimme Something Real", reached the Top 20 on both the pop and soul charts. This was followed by three golden albums, innumerable Top 20 singles and a Grammy award nomination for tunes they contributed to the soundtrack of the film *The Wiz*. This history of success left me feeling totally inadequate and, looking around their \$300 a night hotel suite, with a sense that perhaps I had gone into the wrong business. "Now, don't you go and start cutting any more of those 'disco' Ashford smilingly warned me, wagging a sinuous finger under my nose. "I don't want no competition, now." I assured him I would not, so long as he did not take to writing articles on arms control and American politics.

Nicholas Ashford



Nicholas Ashford (right) meets Nickolas Ashford

I had always believed I had a rather ordinary, quintessentially English name. For me, Nicholas conjures up visions of a pink, well-scrubbed child, whose birth was doubtlessly announced in *The Times* or the *Daily Telegraph*, and who is destined to grow up into a pillar of Home Counties conformity. (Without the "h", of course, Nicolas, becomes more tantalizing with its associations with French *vin ordinaire*.)

As for Ashford, well it is the name of a town in Kent - and what could be more English than that? Nicholas Ashford is probably a good name for a journalist - not a name one would normally associate with a top black American disco singer. Imagine my surprise, therefore, when, shortly after being posted to Washington, I found my name being frequently confused with Nickolas Ashford (note the

My disco doppelgänger

give-away "L") who, with his wife Valerie Simpson, comprises one of the best-known black singing duos in America.

I first heard of my near namesake when I was trying to have a telephone installed in my Washington house. "What name would you like to be listed under?", inquired a polite young lady at the other end of the phone. "Nicholas Ashford," I replied. She gasped and said: "Not the Nicholas Ashford?"

I had been in the US only a few weeks then and did not believe that my reputation as a journalist - whatever it may be - could have reached an operator of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. While I hesitated, she interjected: "You know, the singer." I was flummoxed. The last time I had

sung in public was as a 12-year-old pie-baller chorister during a prep school carol service, and the only person who could have possibly recalled that occasion was my mother.

My next "encounter" occurred when I had to go into hospital for an operation. When I arrived at my hospital room I was greeted by a group of about 15 excited black nurses who, having seen my name in the hospital register, believed they were going to have a chance of seeing their hero in the flesh. Imagine, then, their disappointment when they were confronted not by a sleek and sensual black singer but a bald honky instead.

It had long been my intention to catch up with the other Ashford and "set the record straight." The

opportunity finally came at a concert in Washington, part of a nationwide promotion tour.

My namesake, I can report, is a credit to the family name. Although I can claim little expertise at analysing the finer points of pop-soul music, Ashford and his very attractive wife put on a dazzling and flamboyant show.

The high point, at least for the women in the audience, was Ashford tantalizingly peeling off his sequined shirt. Never, I remarked to my wife afterwards, am I greeted with such squeals of delight when I take my jacket off in the office. Nick - yes, we're on first-name terms now - seemed as intrigued to meet me after the show as I was to see him. Yes, Nickolas Ashford was the name he was born with in Willow Run,

Eating dishes which are authentically local in style and ingredients is one of the pleasures of travel, and it seems to be getting easier. At home there are the "Taste of... England, Scotland and Wales" schemes run by the national tourist boards as well as smaller promotions dreamed up by brewers and others. Sometimes the results are felicitous - as in the case of reviving interest in English cheeses made by traditional methods - sometimes they are not. A thick, floury Stilton soup under a heavy crust rings no bells for authenticity or for happy invention.

Abroad, too, there are moves to revive and celebrate regional specialties. Traditional Piedmontese dishes that were every day fare in northern Italy a generation back were a talking point as well as a gastronomic success of this year's truffle fair in Alba. And in Paris, 20 chefs from all over France met recently to compete for the annual Logis de France regional dish of the year award.

From independent hotels and inns in the nationwide Logis federation, the finalists met in the kitchens of the Lycée Hotelier. It is not every day, thank goodness, that I am asked to taste 20 dishes and the wines suggested as their accompaniment. But as one of the judges in an awesome array of master chefs, including Marcel Le Servot who had to nip back to the Elysée Palace afterwards to cook the President's dinner, it proved a happy task.

The winning dish was typically simple. Andouilles, chunky,

heavily smoked sausages were heated in stock and served with a hot potato salad, a creamy dish of big, red haricot beans, a green salad and plenty of gerkins, mustard and country bread. The andouilles were made by a butcher in the village of le Val-d'Ajol in Lorraine where Maryvonne and Bernard Bongout run the Hotel la Résidence.

A deep leek tart, *flamèche Picarde*, a near perfect gratin dauphinoise, and a homely poule au pot Henri IV were memorable for their excellence. *Pieds d'agneaux au vin* is a dish I shall remember for its novelty. The fish dishes were, on the whole, disappointing, though there was one excellent idea which was nearly a triumph, of trout fillets enclosing a herby trout mousseline stuffing and held together with a veil of cauliflower which melted to almost nothing in the cooking. It was a pity that the stuffing was wet and barely seasoned.

The recipes here are from two of the Paris finalists and both have a true country taste. *Bœckeffe* is a sealed casserole of meat and potatoes which takes its name from the baker's oven in which it is traditionally cooked. Some people claim that it was a Sunday dish taken to the baker before church, others that it was a Monday dish designed to leave hands free at home for the weekly wash. Either way it is simple and sweet tasting. Other versions include bay, garlic and cloves, but this is the one served at the Hotel Villa Rosa at Trois-Epis in Alsace.

- Bœckeffe**  
Serves eight to ten
- 800g (1½ lb) boned loin of pork
  - 500g (1½ lbs) boned shoulder of lamb
  - 600g (1½ lbs) stewing or braising beef
- For the marinade**
- 1 onion, chopped
  - 1 carrot, chopped
  - 1 sprig thyme
  - 1 litre (1½ pints) dry white wine, preferably Edelzwicker
- To finish**
- 1 pig's trotter split and (optionally) the tail
  - 1 kg (2½ lbs) large potatoes, peeled and sliced
  - 2 large onions, peeled and sliced in rings
  - 1 large carrot, sliced in rounds
  - 2 leeks, whites only, cut in rounds
  - 2 sprigs thyme
  - 2 sprigs savory
  - Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Luting paste made with 225g (8oz) flour and water to mix

Cut the pork, lamb and beef into large cubes; 5 cm (2ins) is ideal. Put them in a bowl with the marinade ingredients. Mix and leave in a cool place for 24 hours to marinate.

Next day, drain off and reserve the marinade. Arrange the meats (including the trotter and tail), vegetables and herbs in a large ovenproof casserole, seasoning each layer well with salt and freshly ground pepper. Make sure the final layer is of potato. Strain the marinade and add it to the dish with 150ml (¼

- Picanchagne**  
Serves six to eight
- For the dough**
- 5 tablespoons milk
  - 1 teaspoon dried yeast
  - 450g (1lb) plain flour
  - 55g (2oz) sugar
  - 225g (8oz) butter
  - 1 large egg, lightly beaten
- For the filling**
- 8 ripe pears
  - 250ml (8½ oz) crème pâtissière, crème fraîche or double cream
  - 2 egg yolks (if needed, see method)
  - 4 tablespoons quince jelly, or apple or redcurrant
  - 250ml (8½ oz) crème fraîche or double cream

Heat the milk to lukewarm and stir in the yeast. Leave the mixture in a warm place for a few minutes until the granules of yeast dissolve and a froth of bubbles appears on the surface.

Sift the flour and sugar into a large bowl and add the butter cut in dice. Rub in the butter, using fingertips or a pastry blender, until the mixture resembles coarse breadcrumbs. Make a well in the centre of the flour mixture and add the eggs and milk all at once. Mix to a dough and knead it lightly. Cover the dough with a damp cloth or plastic bag and leave it in a warm place for about an hour.

To prepare the filling cut the stalk and a little bit of flesh off the top of each pear and set them aside to decorate the fruit. Peel the remainder of the fruit

and cut it in halves lengthwise. Remove the cores. (If the pears are at all hard, poach them until tender in a tight syrup. Do the same for quinces or cooking apples if you are using them instead.)

Mix the crème pâtissière, or the cream and egg yolks, with the quince jelly or its substitute.

Butter a large round or rectangular baking tin. A 30cm (12in) diameter tin with shallow sides is ideal. Roll out a little more than half the dough to a circle to fit the tin and lay it in it. Spread the crème pâtissière mixture to within 2cm (¾in) of the edge of the dough and lay the pear halves on top of it. Roll out the remainder of the dough, cut a 5cm (2in) hole in the centre using a pastry cutter, and lay the dough over the pears after dampening the exposed margin of the lower layer. Press the edge firmly to seal it and arrange the pear "hats" on the lid.

Bake the picanchagne in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for 30 minutes, or until the crust is golden and cooked through. Pour the crème fraîche or cream into the pie through the hole as soon as it comes from the oven, or serve it separately. Leave the pie to cool a little before serving it.

Heat the milk to lukewarm and stir in the yeast. Leave the mixture in a warm place for a few minutes until the granules of yeast dissolve and a froth of bubbles appears on the surface.

Sift the flour and sugar into a large bowl and add the butter cut in dice. Rub in the butter, using fingertips or a pastry blender, until the mixture resembles coarse breadcrumbs. Make a well in the centre of the flour mixture and add the eggs and milk all at once. Mix to a dough and knead it lightly. Cover the dough with a damp cloth or plastic bag and leave it in a warm place for about an hour.

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**THE TIMES COOK**

**Peasant perfect**

Shona Crawford Poole

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Given the brush-off

Because of the American involvement in Grenada, Washington art-lovers are being deprived of the opportunity of seeing two important pictures by the Cuban painter Juan Gris. Douglas Cooper, the distinguished art historian and critic, lent the pictures to Washington's National Gallery of Art but has now demanded their return. In a letter to the gallery's director, Carter Brown, he writes, "I am so outraged and disgusted by the behaviour of the American government, that I cannot any longer tolerate the idea of being associated with a cultural manifestation in your barbaric country."

### Caribbean cocktail

Between early evening and late night telephone conversations with President Reagan on Monday, October 24, the Prime Minister attended a dinner party, given by Princess Alexandra, at which Mr John Lewis, the departing US Ambassador was also present. Was the Caribbean situation discussed over dinner? "One would have to have been enormously disciplined not to have mentioned it," said a United States Embassy official, cagily. The American invasion of Grenada began early on the morning of Tuesday, October 25.

• A sign over a shelf in a ministerial corridor in the House of Commons is now being read more often than was formerly the case - an indication, perhaps, of wavering political times. The sign says, "Please do not sit on the shelf."

### Disbarred

The new courtroom - crypt court 3 - opened by the Lord Chief Justice in the Law Courts on Monday is serviceable but undramatic. It has green walls, a dull carpet and seats which look as though they were originally designed for a cinema. The new court is on the site where the bar and restaurant used to be. The Lord Chief Justice had no regrets at the passing of the "tired but expensive saloons" which used to be served there. Tired and expensive lawyers may have a few, though, since there are no plans to build another bar.

### Art on the dole

The Young Blood conference and exhibition at the Barbican Centre this month will show more than 2,000 examples of art and design from 60 colleges and polytechnics throughout Britain. Conference delegates will also hold a debate on whether "art schools understand the economic facts of life". With unemployment among art and design graduates at polytechnics topping 31 per cent (the rate for all graduates is 12), the question merits discussion.

BARRY FANTONI



### Howell goes it?

Mrs Thatcher may not have been keen, in June, to keep David Howell in the Cabinet but there is enthusiasm from the Government Whips to put him in the key position of Cabinet watchdog - the chairmanship of the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee. The formidable Edward du Cann has made it known that he does not want to stand again. Sources close to the Prime Minister believe that Howell could become as compliant a critic outside the Cabinet as he was inside it.

• Not a Sloane Ranger in sight at the launch of *The Official Sloane Ranger Diary* at the Toff Club. The flashiness of the surroundings - rustling silk curtains, winking chandeliers etc - was perhaps a bit too awesome for shy Sloanes. The young women present, with their avid mouths and arched eyebrows, belonged to another breed, once brilliantly labelled by Peter York, co-author with Ann Barr of the diary, as Mayfair Mercs.

### Global conflict

The year 1984 may be the one that sees actor Sam Wanamaker's dream come true. Since 1971, Wanamaker has been founder and executive director of The Globe Playhouse Trust, the consortium which wants to bring Shakespeare's theatre back to Bankside. Planning permission was finally granted last April and it is hoped that turning the Globe project into bricks and mortar will start in a year's time. This may not be an unmitigated blessing for the Wanamaker family. The GLC and Labour councils in south London are wary about the project, since it will include offices on a part of the site which Labour councillors would rather see devoted solely to housing and industry. Jessica Wanamaker, daughter of Sam, is a Labour councillor for Peckham.

PHS

## David Stephen recalls his meetings with Raúl Alfonsín, Argentina's new leader

### A formidable Falklands factor

At first sight, Raúl Alfonsín, Argentina's 57-year-old president-elect, looks like any respectable Buenos Aires lawyer and family man, his dark, wistful smile and neat moustache, his portly figure and kindly smile giving him an almost studiously archaic appearance. When I first met him in 1976, there was a sort of defiant provincialism about him which reminded me irresistibly of Enoch Powell. For both men, in totally different ways, represent a challenge to the prevailing views and orthodoxies of the metropolis, and in the case of Alfonsín, the provincialism, the gentleness and the probity were waiting challenges to the corruption, demagoguery and violence which have plagued Argentine politics for nearly two decades.

In those days, the dark days of the accelerating "dirty war" against subversion, Alfonsín was unique, not only in being prepared to talk to a foreign friend, but also because - despite the banning of all formal politics under the military regime - he remained one of the few surviving functioning politicians in Buenos Aires. Those of the left had often thrown in their lot with the *Montoneros*, the urban guerrillas, and had either gone underground or abroad; many moderates were afraid, understandably, that they might be blown up either by the extreme left as collaborators of the military or by the right as fellow-travellers of left-wing subversion.

and many right-wingers had become overt or covert accomplices of the military regime.

Yet here was Alfonsín, surrounded by the admirable *Grupo de los miércoles*, the "Wednesday" group of about a dozen technocrats and intellectuals on whom he has learnt for advice for the past 10 years or so, quietly keeping open his lines to the world outside. He outlined what he saw as the choices for the military, including a widening of the regime and elections to bring in some civilian politicians, and the option of a civilian-military junta. He made it clear that these were not the outcomes he favoured.

Then as now, Alfonsín's enemies suggested that his mere survival had something suspicious about it. Since he had attended a military college, they alleged, he must have army links, and someone must be protecting him. But, as now, it was his consistency and probity which have seen him through. Those who have mocked him in the recent election campaign as a mere moderate, the "Coca-Cola candidate", fail to understand the degree

of courage and determination required of a genuine democrat in a society where violence and extremism flourish.

His tenacity in upholding his democratic principles came to a head during the Falklands conflict, when he emerged as the man who said what patriotic Argentines thought: "an illegitimate act by an illegal government in a just cause" was his description of the Argentine invasion. Unlike many politicians who rushed to exploit the patriotic frenzy which followed General Galtieri's initial decision to invade the islands, Alfonsín held back; and his analysis has proved right. And whereas his Peronist opponent said, during the campaign, that if the army was needed to fight another war against subversion he would support them, even in the use of "unconventional" methods, Alfonsín has made it clear that the army's role is national defence and that internal security must be handled by another body. He also intends to ensure the subordination of the military to the civil power.

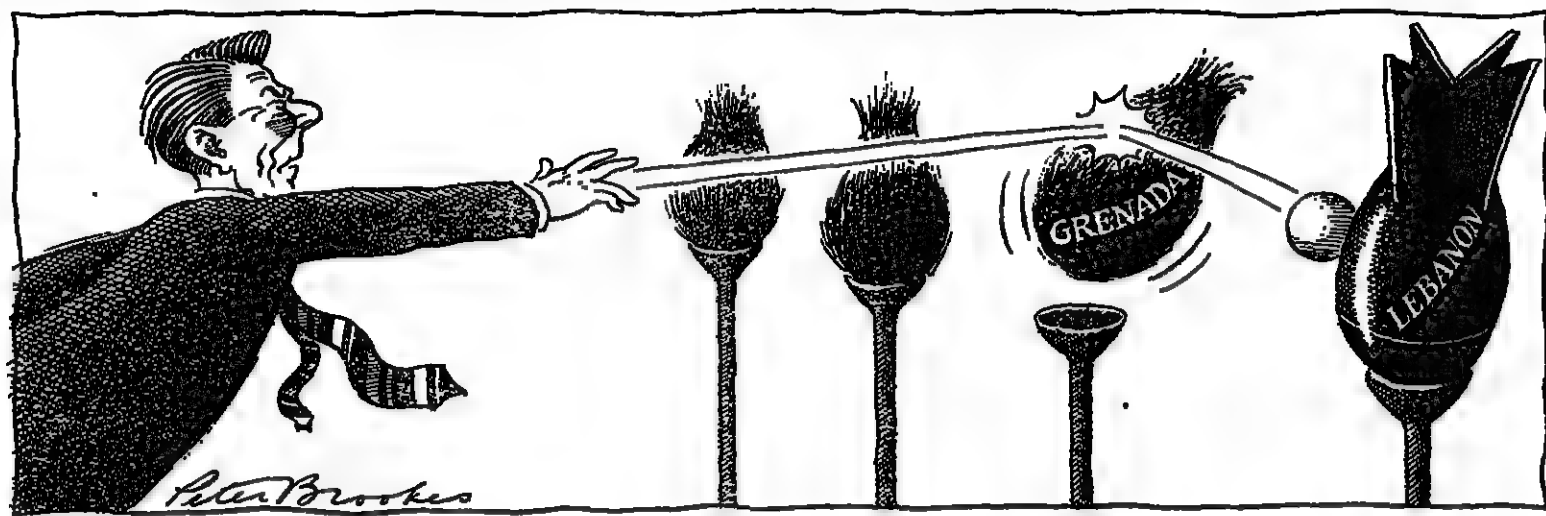
Will Alfonsín reward his old

advisers and friends when he comes to form his government? They include a former president of the National Planning Commission, Roque Carranza, as well as younger technocrats like the economist Jorge Roulet, and Alfonsín's adviser on trade union affairs, Raúl Borrás.

When Alfonsín came to London in 1980, we chatted again. He was trying to widen his international contacts. But the Argentine Radicals are not members of any international political family like the Socialist International or the Liberal International and no one here was particularly interested. When he returned to Europe last year, London was not on his itinerary, but we did talk by phone from Paris, where President Mitterrand's advisers welcomed him with open arms.

Then came the elections. Now the lawyer from Chascomús is destined for the Casa Rosada. He will seek, and probably obtain, widespread international sympathy for Argentina's foreign debt problems, and for his attempts to negotiate with Britain over the Falklands. If he applies the same tenacity and consistency to the Falklands issue which he has displayed in his own political career, the British Government will have its work cut out. The author was special adviser to Dr David Owen at the Foreign Office, 1977-79, and until recently Editor of International Affairs.

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## After the sideshow, what next?

President Reagan's televised speech to the nation last Thursday night was billed, and reported, mainly as an explanation of the American action in Grenada. But in fact the greater part of it was devoted to an attempt to explain what it is that America is trying to do in Lebanon that could possibly justify keeping US marines there after considerably more than 200 of them died the previous Sunday in a single explosion - an American death-toll surpassed on only one day in the whole of the Vietnam war.

To an American audience, the Grenada commitment is very much the easier of the two to understand and accept. So far it has gone fairly smoothly, with few American lives lost and the prospect of early withdrawal. Even if things go worse later, the objective - stemming the spread of communist dictatorships within the American hemisphere - is easy to grasp, as is the relationship of the means to the end.

But in Lebanon, while the objective stated by Mr Reagan - "that a nearly defenceless people in a region of great strategic importance to the free world will have a chance someday to live lives free of murder and mayhem and terrorism" - is a worthy one, it is not at all obvious, even to experts, that it is attainable, or, if it is, that keeping US troops as sitting duck targets in a violent, remote and incomprehensible country is a good way to go about it. Even if it could be achieved, its relation to American interests is not so self-evident as to justify automatically the sacrifice of American lives.

It is no secret that an important school of thought within the administration, headed by the Defence Secretary, Caspar Weinberger, was against sending the marines to Lebanon in the first place and is now more than ever determined to get them out. Of

course, no patriotic American wants to see them bled in panic and disorder. But many are now convinced that the longer they stay there the worse things will get, for them if not for Lebanon, and that the best to be hoped for now is a graceful and dignified departure which will not look too much like a Soviet victory.

When the marines went into Lebanon just over a year ago it was supposed in Washington that Israel's invasion had created a rough balance in Lebanon between Israeli and Syrian forces, and that American leverage could therefore be exercised even-handedly to get both occupying powers out and to restore power to a Lebanese government that would be more or less neutral between them. Indeed, American influence had been used to create such a balance, by restraining Israel from pursuing an all-out war against Syrian forces which might have driven them right out of Lebanese territory.

But the effect has been to replace a war of movement, in which Israel had a clear advantage, with a war of attrition and subterfuge, which is the Syrian regime's native element. That is not to say that American restraint on Israel was ill-advised, for had Israel occupied the whole of Lebanon it might well have encountered attrition and subterfuge on an even more unbearable scale.

Moreover, the Americans were only one factor tugging at General Sharon's sleeve. More important in the last resort was the attitude of the Israeli public. It was willing to fight for "peace in Galilee", and even - with a great deal of argument and self-doubt - for the elimination of the PLO in Beirut. It was not ready for a war to make Lebanon an Israeli satellite, which is what the complete elimination of Syrian influence would have entailed.

The Americans thought the

prospect of Israeli withdrawal would tempt the Syrians into withdrawing their troops as well. But Syria rejected the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese agreement, since it explicitly superseded all previous commitments of both parties, would have effectively ended Lebanon's membership of the Arab League, as well as allowing Israel to retain indirect control of the south through Major Haddad.

The Americans now realize that Syria can be driven out of Lebanon only by force. Some of Mr Reagan's rhetoric, taken literally, might seem to imply that they are prepared to provide that force themselves. But that is not so. It would be an operation both of logistic difficulty and of political risk far surpassing the Vietnam war itself.

A school of realpoliticians, headed by the old master, Dr Henry Kissinger himself, wants to bring Israeli force back into the equation. That has been actively canvassed within the administration, though strenuously opposed by Mr Weinberger, who assigns a negative value to Israel as a geopolitical strategic ally.

But a more serious objection in the present atmosphere is that Israel is probably no longer willing to play the role assigned to it. A mission headed by Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, the Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, is going to Israel this week to check on this point and to start thinking out the implications. America is used to dealing with an assertive Israel that has to be kept in check. The new introverted Israel, preoccupied with domestic economic problems, is something that has yet to be assessed.

Meanwhile, America is left facing Syria in Lebanon, with a growing and unpleasant awareness that Syria holds most of the cards. Syria is so much closer, so much more interested in what happens in

Lebanon, and prepared to play by so much dirtier rules. Her rulers have so far had the sense to avoid provoking Israel into an all-out conflict, but they are much less frightened of the United States because they know that whatever America does to them in the way of cathartic retributive justice, America will not stay in the region indefinitely as an occupying force.

The Syrians' only weak point is their unpopularity with the Lebanese, including the groups which, for the moment, rely wholly or partly on their protection. Most of these groups would be willing to work with President Gemayel if he is genuinely ready to share power with them, and to curb the power of his father's Phalangist party. Their leaders are now in Geneva to find out if he is or not.

The best-informed members of the Reagan administration are well aware that the price of a dignified retreat from Lebanon is, first, to get the Gemayels to cede much of their power to a new "political" government in which the present pro-Syrian opposition would be represented, and then to allow that government to abrogate, or at best shelve, the May 17 agreement with the Israelis.

Whether that message has got through to the Gemayels - whether indeed it has been fully understood and accepted by President Reagan himself - is much less certain. Reports that Reagan has offered the post of Middle East negotiator to Mr Donald Rumsfeld, the Defence Secretary under President Ford and a man without experience of the Middle East, are hardly encouraging. It would be tragic if over-confidence induced by the "Grenada factor" led Reagan to commit his forces to an unwinnable war under a fallacious "peacekeeping" label.

Edward Mortimer

## A goldmine of facts from the spy fields

scathed, it did not escape the Lord Chancellor's attention.

The security service is especially vigilant in ensuring that even the most innocuous papers are protected for 75 or 100 years. M15 is, of course, entirely exempt from the 1967 Act, but the appearance of its name on the distribution list at the foot of a document originating in another department is often enough to have the paper retained for half a century.

And yet, despite this determined effort to suppress records of historical importance, there is a veritable goldmine of material in the records office relating to the Secret Intelligence Service (M16), Britain's principal overseas intelligence-gathering organization.

Unlike the security service, which maintains a separate identity from the Home Office, M16 has always been obliged to shelter under the wing of the Foreign Office. M16 officers posted overseas have, since 1919, posed as officials of the consular or diplomatic services. Between the wars the favoured cover was that of the passport control department of the Foreign Office, and as an indirect result plenty of bulky files have slipped past the weeder.

Most, at first glance, appear to be very mundane, like the correspondence of July, 1939, concerning "financial discrepancies at The Hague in 1936". Much of the material is addressed to a certain

Commander Sykes at 54 Broadway. It is only when one realizes that Percy Sykes was the M16 paymaster, and that in September, 1936, the SIS head of station in The Hague, Major Hugh Dalton, embezzled £2,896 and then shot himself, that the full significance of the documents sinks in. The weeder, evidently, was unaware of the scandal that crippled M16.

From the volume of documents headed 54 Broadway it would seem that some weeder was unaware that this was the headquarters of the secret service. In one revealing report dated July, 1939, Sykes observed:

"The passport control department make every effort to secure the best type of man for their service, but if they choose a wrong 'un now and again, or if a man develops bad habits without the knowledge of Headquarters, no system will stop him from finding 'pickings' somewhere."

Once Sykes had embarked his investigation of The Hague's finances he found similar problems at other stations, and was obliged to keep the Foreign Office informed. Copies of his highest classified reports were then placed in the Foreign Office's central registry, to emerge decades later.

At Warsaw, a major scandal uncovered by Sykes centred on the extortion of cash from Jews anxious to acquire the British visas then necessary for their emigration to

Palestine. Three junior passport control employees were arrested by the Polish police, and the two local M16 officers, Colonel Stanley and Captain Handscombe, were poised to give evidence at the trial. The British Ambassador sought Lord Halifax's advice, stating:

"From a practical point of view it seems undesirable to allow these officers to appear in court, since they might well be asked questions about the internal affairs of the passport control office which it would be inexpedient for them to answer."

Many of the SIS documents lodged in the Foreign Office shed light on the innermost workings of the secret service bureaucracy. The Oslo head of station's claim for £288 compensation for the "vauxhall saloon" (which "fell into enemy hands" in Norway in 1940) is but one example of the financial wrangling which seems to have dominated many of M16's overseas stations.

One wonders about the motives of the person who authorized the release of Sir Mansfield Smith-Cumming's own personal file, which reveals that far from being the robust character portrayed in Thames Television's production of *Reilly*, the first chief of the secret service was required to leave the Royal Navy because of his chronic seasickness. Could it be that this extraordinary lapse in weeding procedure is rather less a leak and rather more a determination to get in the last word?

Nigel West

M16: British Secret Intelligence Service Operations 1909-45, by Nigel West, is published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson (£9.95).

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## Jock Bruce-Gardyne

### The Glum truth about Healey

October was a great month for revivals. *Hay Fever*, Noel Coward's powder-puff of nonsense from the 1920s, returned to the West End to mixed reviews. We had another visitation from the old entertainer Harold Macmillan, mischievous as ever in his ninetieth year, with several old stories and one new one, about how Keynes, when both of them were Eton scholars, had explained to him that inflation was "the mark of a rising civilization" - the mark of a falling civilization - a judgment to which he paid tribute throughout his long career. And then we had the old cruiser, Denis Healey, surely proving even the ranks of Tribune to wonder whether they had been wise to pass him over for a lightweight windbag from the valleys.

Mr Healey had a high old time at the hapless Geoffrey Howe's expense (and incidentally I rather hope the Prime Minister wasn't listening to the BBC's *Today* programme last Thursday, for if he was, it must be feared that the revelation of how that West End plastic bag factory had tried to interest the Foreign Office in a stream of urgent, misdirected telexes it had been receiving from Grenada, with strictly limited success, will have done nothing to restore her somewhat limited faith in our diplomats). It was a wholly characteristic lackabout performance, rich in personal abuse, and culminating in a nostalgic reference to that marvellous comic radio invention of the 1930s, the Glum family. But perhaps it told us more about why Denis Healey never made it to the job he yearned for as leader of his party than it did about events in the eastern Caribbean.

For traditional isolationists like Enoch Powell, the chance to exploit Washington's cavalier response to advice from London as evidence of the folly of reliance on the "special relationship" could be taken as consistency. Denis Healey's response was less easily reconciled with his past. With the possible exception of Jim Callaghan, it would be hard to think of a more dedicated "Atlanticist" on the Labour benches these past 20 years. Healey changed his attitude to the European Community almost as frequently as he changed his socks. But his scepticism towards Europe - like that of his erstwhile leader - reflected as much as anything else the sentiment that this was a second-rate club to belong to, compared with the Anglo-American alliance. He gloried in his transatlantic contacts, dropping such high-powered first names as Henry (Kissinger), Joe (Fowler), Paul (Volcker), and George (Schultz) in every other conversation, as if to console himself for the shabby company he seemed to have to keep at home.

Yet a pinpoint in the eastern Caribbean is enough to throw all this aside and to bring the Shadow Foreign Secretary out with purple

demonstrations of the wickedness and perfidy of the entire United States, and communications of a kind usually associated with those of the Tribune Group and beyond (whom Denis himself used to characterize as "out of their tiny Chinese minds").

No wonder the ranks behind him loved it: it was precisely what they used to preach to him when he enjoyed the substance rather than the shadow of office - and much thanks they got for their pains!

Why did he do it? To make sure that his relection to the Shadow Cabinet went smoothly and respectably? Maybe. But I doubt it. The truth is that Denis Healey has always believed that what you say matters not a fig: the only thing that matters is what you do. Pledges of future conduct in government which he knew well to be absurd, or even mendacious, were cheerfully justified as "manipulation" calculated to give pleasure to the particular audience they were addressed to, and to be forgotten just as soon as made. Maximizing an opportunity to embarrass his old foe, Geoffrey Howe, and humiliate the Prime Minister, was second nature.

Even on Monday, when he was back to playing the international jester, statesman, once again, the contrast between his deeds towards cruise as chancellor and his words today could not be altogether hid.

Yet in the end it was perhaps his carelessness with words that sank his chances of the Callaghan and Foot successions. For it worked against him twice over. His natural allies on the right of his party came to feel - probably wrongly - that he could not in the end be trusted to put the far left in its place. And those on the left whose support he had to win - the ones who actually wanted Labour to form a government one day, and shrewdly divined that Michael Foot (or Neil Kinnock) was a good deal less likely than Denis Healey to carry them there - could neither forgive nor forget his occasional rudeness to their expense, rudeness which he would have forgotten, had they been directed at him, as soon as they were uttered. Since words have never mattered to him, he has never grasped that they do matter to others.

In time, Sir Geoffrey: Howe's patient unhappiness in the task he faced last week will come to seem the stance of wisdom. People will surely ask themselves what on earth a British government, taking the view that ours did of the American invasion of Grenada, was supposed to do to stop it. Blackout the Potomac? Organize in conjunction with our Community partners a run on the dollar (Washington would have had cause to bless us had we done that)? Denis Healey's joyful punch-up, by contrast, seems unlikely to improve with benefit of retrospection. Even Harold Macmillan suffered eventually, perhaps from speaking in one direction, and moving in another.

## David Hewson

### Seeing past the C4 critics

The honourable sport of bashing Channel 4 is a year old and its popularity shows no sign of abating. Indeed, since the arrival of the fourth channel on TV screens exactly 12 months ago, the game has rapidly cast its net far beyond the small group of Fleet Street television critics who invented it.

Last September, at the Edinburgh International Television Festival, where Mr Jeremy Isaacs, C4's chief executive, had once proved such a well-liked performer, the bashing of the denizens of Charlotte Street was one of the few surprises which the event offered. One might expect such disapproval from the benighted ITV executives who admire C4's radical pretensions but recoil in horror at paying for them. But this year the bedeviled shop-floor independents who saw Isaacs and his team as both provider and protector fell to the hunt with relish.

"They're so devious - and so, so mean," opined one leading independent, exactly 12 months ago, the game has rapidly cast its net far beyond the small group of Fleet Street television critics who invented it.

Clearly such shocking sentiments bode ill tidings for Isaacs and his band of commissioning editors who are responsible for C4's poorly watched output. The company's press office rings almost daily with inquiries about the latest rumours of departures from the station.

"We had our first resignation inquiry five hours after we went on air," said a C4 officer asked about industry gossip predicting the imminent departure of former *Guardian* women's editor Liz Forgan from the current affairs department. "Really, no one's leaving."

Mary Whitehouse loathes the channel. The Prime Minister is reported to see it as a blatant proof of the domination of the media by the left and, perhaps most insulting of all, the average television viewer cares scarcely a fig for what it puts out on the air, with the average audience still around half of the 10 per cent target set by Isaacs.

But are we being fair to the Charlotte Street crew? By its very nature, broadcasting is an ephemeral medium with a short memory. Few of those who began to bay for C4 to throw in the towel a few weeks after it went on the air seemed to recall that BBC 2 took several years of gradual changes before it settled into the cosy and successful format which it now possesses. "Ah," say the critics, "but C4 cannot wait. It is a commercial channel and must win its audiences and advertising to stay afloat."

That indeed was the case when the new channel went on air, with some rather vague promises about being able to stand on its own two feet in a few years' time.

Two things have since happened: the dispute between advertisers and the actors' union, which has robbed C4 of untold revenue, and the flooding-in of unexpected millions of additional advertising revenue, into ITV 1. Had the ITV companies faced an advertising slump earlier this year, the commercial status of the whole industry would have been in serious danger. Some trenchant into a more wholeheartedly popular medium, would have been inevitable.

What actually occurred was the discovery by the ITV companies that they could afford to maintain C4 as an expensive keep vehicle without the need to race to the Independent Broadcasting Authority begging for help. It is the surprising buoyancy of ITV, advertising revenue which has kept it afloat afloat and silenced its main network critics who wanted a change in direction.

For all its failings Channel 4 has seen its future secured by the lucrative nature of the peculiar monopoly on television airtime which is the IBA's gift. With cable and satellite around the corner, and the inevitable puncturing of the monopoly which they spell, it cannot rest on its laurels. In a sense, this is a pity. C4 is not alone in the broadcasting community in being an odd hybrid body of commercial and aesthetic interests. In the recent history of television, only one company has really had to fight its future out in the marketplace of the real world. That was TV-am, and the results were there for all to see.

Like TV-am, C4 has been caught on the horns of its ratings, statistics which are at best open to varying interpretations; at worst downright unreliable. It must remain a matter of some curiosity that the media can hang on every low Broadcasters' Audience Research Board figure with bated breath in the sure knowledge that it spells broadcasting failure.

Fleet Street's discovery of the news value of ratings has obscured examination of the real nature of C4, both in its failings and in its successes. Charlotte Street can improve, but we might do better in the coming year to watch the programmes instead of the audience.

The author is The Times Arts Correspondent.





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## ONE YEAR OF ANDROPOV

President Andropov, who is reported to suffer from kidney and heart complaints, has recently cancelled several public engagements because of ill health. The punishing pace he set himself when he succeeded Mr Brezhnev as leader of the Soviet communist party a year ago has now slowed, and whether he surveys the past twelve months or looks to the future he can have little reason for satisfaction.

True, he became president in record time, and has since reorganized the party leadership to consolidate his position. His rival Konstantin Chernenko has lost much of his power, but for the time being remains in the Politburo. Among the other members of this top body, now eleven strong, there have been important changes. Geidar Aliev, who like Mr Andropov has a KGB background, moved in November from Azerbaijan to become a first deputy premier and is now seen as a likely successor to the 78-year-old prime minister, Nikolai Tikhonov. In June Grigory Romanov was brought from Leningrad into the central secretariat, possibly as a counterbalance to the ambitious Nikolai Gorbachev, who at 52 is the youngest in the Politburo, and is widely regarded as the main potential challenge to the leadership of 69-year-old President Andropov. A career KGB general now heads the militia, and many Brezhnev appointees in top party posts have been replaced. The former president, so recently the willing subject of an extraordinary personality cult, is now indirectly criticized for allowing the Soviet economy and society to deteriorate to a dangerous degree.

President Andropov has failed however to restore the détente with the West which brought so many economic advantages to the USSR in the 1970s. His refusal after the Korean airliner disaster to accept any Soviet guilt or liability for compensation alienated even those who were beginning to forget about the war in Afghanistan. Despite the escalation of military operations against Afghan guerrillas and atrocities against civilians, the occupation forces are unable to crush popular resistance. Muslim and Third World countries continue to attack the Soviet invasion and demand withdrawal, but no pro-Moscow government could survive in Kabul without Soviet troops.

The visit of the Pope to Poland emphasized the yawning gap between the aspirations of

the people and the unfulfilled promises of the Jaruzelski regime. Few were fooled by the ending of martial law, and the widespread jubilation which hailed the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Mr Lech Walesa showed that support for the aims of Solidarity, far from dying, will continue to challenge the communist bureaucracy on which Moscow relies. Offering political prisoners the opportunity to emigrate rather than putting them on trial to the further embarrassment of a morally bankrupt regime provides further evidence that no satisfactory solution to the Polish problem has been found. Moscow now recognizes that general discontent in Eastern Europe cannot be eliminated by further repression, but there seems no alternative without losing control, since the USSR lacks the resources to subsidize a boom in the production of consumer goods in the hope of extending the successful goulash communism of Hungary.

The mass peace demonstrations in Western Europe have failed to shake Nato's determination to deploy cruise and Pershing 2 missiles if no agreement is reached at Geneva. The Andropov disarmament proposals, so far aimed more at the "peace movements" than at achieving genuine progress in the talks with the United States, must now drop rhetoric for practical negotiation. Wider deployment of SS-20s or nuclear armed submarines would place even greater strains on the Soviet economy without significantly increasing Moscow's potential for political blackmail, but President Andropov may not feel sufficiently secure to argue with the military on this issue.

Despite strong misgivings in Europe about Washington's policy in Central America, and now also the Caribbean, Moscow's hopes for a split in the Western alliance have not been fulfilled. The welcome extended by most Grenadians to the marines should have stilled the cruder of comparisons with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The firm American line in the Middle East and Chad has been supported more than opposed in Western Europe, and in the Far East, Soviet militarism, even before the Korean air liner incident, had brought Tokyo's defence policy closer to Washington.

Sino-Soviet hostility has dropped significantly in the past year and talks to improve relations are expected to con-

tinue. The major issues dividing the two communist giants remain unsolved, however. Soviet forces threatening the Chinese border now have SS-20 missiles, while Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and Soviet support for Vietnamese expansionism continue. Peking's differences with Washington over Taiwan have not permanently disrupted the Sino-American détente, and while the Soviet Union poses such a major threat to its security, it is in China's best interests to remain on terms with the United States.

In domestic policy the Kremlin's sense of being isolated in a hostile world has led to intensified efforts to eliminate internal dissent. Mr Andropov's KGB colleagues have imprisoned the more outspoken of his critics, and the official media repeatedly warn the public to beware of Western ideological subversion. Other methods of repression such as exile or incarceration in psychiatric hospitals, are more sparingly but still effectively applied, while the voluntary emigration of Jews and ethnic Germans has been cut to a trickle. The degree to which human rights are observed in the Soviet Union is linked to the Kremlin's need to present a particular image to the West; and seeing no immediate prospect of improving relations, Mr Andropov has decided against making gestures in this sphere.

If it is to continue with its arms build-up, however, the Soviet Union must improve its economic performance. This will be difficult when there is less easy access to Western technology and when workers still have little incentive to work harder. The Andropov campaigns to impose stricter work discipline and stamp out corruption appear to be running out of steam, while his experiment in decentralization, allowing management at enterprise level more responsibility in a few selected industries, is limited in scope and slow in application. Many leading planners are aware of the need for greater initiative at all levels of the economy, but are prevented by the cumbersome bureaucracy from implementing more extensive reforms.

President Andropov, himself a product of the established system, has not yet shown the ability to overcome its fundamental inertia. If he is to succeed in extricating the Soviet Union from its growing difficulties at home and abroad he needs time and energy, but now seems to be running short of both.

## FUELLING NUCLEAR FEARS

The company secretary of British Nuclear Fuels is reported to have declared that the company is not responsible for the high levels of radioactivity and childhood cancer that Yorkshire TV claimed to have discovered in a documentary broadcast yesterday. His assurance in anticipating the findings of the inquiry announced earlier by the British Radiological Protection Board may not be well calculated to reassure the public. It is true that the company, the board and other agencies constantly monitor land and sea around the plant and look out for contamination working its way back to us by unforeseen means. They have a right to confidence, but cannot claim infallibility.

Cause and effect are obscure issues in the realm of radioactive pollution, which can cause a raised incidence of illness clinically indistinguishable from cases occurring naturally. It is a matter of continuing dispute whether or not such effects are confined to cases where exposure has been greater than the maximum levels officially permitted (themselves arrived at on statistical grounds). It will probably never be established except by inference from statistical evidence whether the particular cases of disease identified were connected with the discharge of weak radioactive waste from the reprocessing plant at Sellafield (Windscale). As for the plutonium traces found in river silt and house dust in the district, it is hard to imagine that they can have come from any other source.

It may be difficult for the

industry to believe it in the light of the damage that Three Mile Island did to its image in the USA, in spite of great openness, but it remains true that in the long run openness and readiness to admit the possibility of error are the essential conditions for public confidence. Significant details about contamination caused by the serious fire at Sellafield in 1957 remained concealed until as recently as this year. The smaller mishap of 1976 was again played down at first. The official monitoring is undoubtedly close, but nevertheless it has been left to outside agencies to uncover the cancer figures (if they are accurate), and put an alarmist colour on them, leaving BNF without directly comparable information either to rebut them or put them into proportion.

Once put into proportion, their significance may prove to be slight. Cancer rates notoriously show local anomalies which may or may not be important. The number of cases involved in Yorkshire TV's allegations is very small, and may well fall within the normal range of natural variation. In all, fourteen cases of cancer are alleged to have occurred where three might have been expected. Cancer rates for Cumbria are officially monitored and broken down for the county's major districts, and show no general excess or notable local anomalies. But the evidence about this particular category of cancer cannot be dismissed out of hand without closer study.

The evidence about plutonium dust may provide greater

cause for concern. It has long been suspected that the extremely low concentrations of plutonium discharged into the sea might not sink into the seabed even though the metal is a heavy one, but might somehow be brought to the surface, become dry, and be spread by the wind in dust. The new evidence suggests that this is indeed happening, much sooner than had been hoped, though at levels still far below anything likely to lead to exposure above the official safety level.

The Flowers report of 1976 referred to this danger and called for further research. Even today too little is known about the geological and biological processes which might make discharge wastes dangerous. Traces of some radioactive isotopes from Sellafield have been found as far afield as Iceland and Greenland. But though there is no room for complacency, the evidence so far produced falls short of making it necessary to halt discharges until the inquiry reports next year: a halt would probably have only a small effect on the consequences of twenty years of discharges in any case. If a significant danger was found, it would be possible to stop reprocessing for some time, and simply store the used fuel, though in the long run an effective and acceptably safe means of reprocessing is essential to the sustained existence of a nuclear power industry. The fuller the information available to the public on these issues, the less scope there will be for belated discoveries that justifiably shake public confidence, or alarmist disclosures which raise unjustified fears.

Not only would they be penalized by the super levy, which would have quite disastrous consequences for British milk production, but they would also have to endure even more competition in the butter and cheese markets from the further expansion of Irish milk production which would result from such discrimination.

Yours faithfully,  
D. L. ARMSTRONG,  
Vice-Chairman,  
1900 Overijse,  
Belgium  
October 25.

### Irish agriculture

From Dr D. L. Armstrong  
Sir, Your editorial "A matter of livelihood" (October 22) is a cunning piece of special pleading on behalf of the Irish Republic, which is not noted for its support of the UK. You hinge your case on the suitability of Ireland for milk production. Ireland is, of course, no more suitable for milk production than the western seaboard of the rest of the British Isles. In fact, the grazing season in large areas of England and Wales is longer than it is in Ireland.

As we are also part of the Community, the French would certainly say that Normandy and Brittany are every bit as suitable for the production of milk from grass as Ireland.

Irish agriculture has, of course, benefited substantially from EEC membership, but even in Ireland it is recognized that Irish farmers have not made the best use of the additional money which they have received. Any exclusion of Ireland from the full impact of the super-levy proposals would inflict a double penalty on British milk producers.

From Mr Hugh Gardner  
Sir, Of all the 12 Ministers of Agriculture under whom I served, none was more concerned to foster the landlord-tenant system than Sir Derrick Heathcoat Amory, as evidenced by the farm improvement scheme of 1957. And he would, I feel sure, warmly have endorsed the desire of Mr Henry Fell and others (October 25) for measures to "increase the number of farming tenancies".

But Sir Derrick was also responsible for the formula defining the "rent properly payable" in the 1958 Act. And I can think of nothing better calculated to reduce the

### Farm tenancies

number of new tenancies than the current proposals to tamper with this formula.

The terms of any new farm tenancy, including the rent, are negotiated between a willing landlord and a willing tenant, taking into account all relevant factors, including, no doubt, the productive value of the holding. The law has no part in this, during the tenancy, either party may ask for an alteration in the rent.

In the absence of agreement the "rent properly payable" can be settled by arbitration. The 1958 formula provides for settlement, in broad terms, on much the same basis as the original negotiated rent.

I know of no evidence that rents awarded in the past 25 years have

been excessive in relation to the initial level. But the new formula presumably aims at significantly lower rents.

What landlord, it may be asked, would let a holding at a freely negotiated rent in the knowledge that his tenant, enjoying security of tenure, would be able, within three years, to apply for the rent to be fixed on an entirely different, and lower, basis? The new formula would, if adopted, be merely one further nail in the coffin of the landlord-tenant system.

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH GARDNER,  
United Oxford & Cambridge University Club,  
71 Pall Mall, SW1,  
October 26.

her wish of a putative fairy godmother would have been the gift of tongues - well, at least nine or ten languages - so that she could really communicate with foreign governments. The next best thing would be a national plan to ensure a decent level of expertise in all the major foreign languages. Such a plan would require a provision of resources at school and tertiary levels.

The well known decline in language studies - numbers and spread rather than quality - is damaging to Britain's economic and political standing. It will only be reversed by political decision, backed up by economic provision.

Remarks such as those made by Mr Callaghan and Mrs Thatcher should be seized on by everyone concerned to ensure the future security and prosperity of the United Kingdom and should be converted into political reality in educational planning.

Yours faithfully,  
TONY BELL, General Secretary,  
Institute of Linguists,  
Mangold House,  
24a Highbury Grove, N5,  
October 25.

Open to question  
From Mr Gerald Priestland  
Sir, There is a terrible notice in the basement of the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, which says, "Whole body counting"; and another in a service area on the M3 saying, "Babies may be changed here".

Yours faithfully,  
GERALD PRIESTLAND,  
4 Temple Fortune Lane, NW11,  
October 26.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Anglo-US ties in need of improvement

From the President of the British Atlantic Committee and others

Sir, Anglo-American relations are perhaps now in a worse state than at any time since Suez and we believe that this could have been avoided.

In a British Atlantic Committee paper, "A Global Strategy" (1981) we, together with Lord Hill-Norton, Sir Bernard Burrows and others with considerable Nato experience, called for an international secretariat "in permanent being, reporting to a political directorate and headed by a prestigious figure", which would seek to anticipate inter-Alliance tensions and conceive ways of reconciling them.

This would provide continuous planning as well as ensuring that summit meetings could be better prepared and therefore more productive of understandings than misunderstandings.

Nothing has been done and in 1983 the situation, as the Americans would say, is "normal, all fouled-up". One recent Foreign Secretary has said that he never knew in advance what American policy would be on any issue until it had been made public.

We therefore now repeat our call for "drastic reforms in the West's policymaking machinery". Bureaucratic opposition to this proposal has been based on the contention that those differences between Allies which are not reconciled are not reconciled. But how do we know this until we have a body specifically tasked with finding out? Disagreements might prove less intractable if traded against each other.

We are now more strongly convinced than ever that this reform is needed "as a central mechanism for curing the appalling communication failure within the Alliance".

Yours faithfully,  
CAMERON OF BALHOUSE,  
President, The British Atlantic Committee,  
ALAN LEWIS WILLIAMS,  
Former Chairman,  
HUGH HANNING,  
Director of Studies,  
C. J. POPHAM,  
Director,  
The British Atlantic Committee,  
30a St James's Square, SW1,  
October 28.

### From Lord Glenconner

Sir, Rounding on America over Grenada is like bawling out the surgeon who operates on a burst appendix without getting the permission of the next of kin. The aged relatives should at least wait to see if the patient recovers.

But what if the gangrene breaks out again in another limb of the former British Caribbean islands, now comprising more than a dozen assorted mini-states? Take Dominica, territory of the redoubtable Miss Charles and a Commonwealth member. The Queen is not head of state there. Oh no, Dominica is a republic. So is Trinidad and Tobago.

Nearby Monserrat is still a crown colony, like the Falklands; so are the British Virgin Islands (what if they are attacked? Mr Tony Baldry, MP - October 27 - please note). What if the two members of the newly created independent state of St Kitts-Nevis should fall out violently (which heaven forbid). Who goes to the aid of whom?

The truth is that they are all part

### Funding kidney patients

From Dr A. S. E. Bristow

Sir, I was interested to read Sir Reginald Murley's suggestion (October 20) that patients referred to special centres should carry their own funding with them. This is an example of functional budgeting, a concept which my committee promoted in its evidence to the Griffiths inquiry into NHS efficiency.

The present financial structure of the NHS is not only unnecessarily complex, but also prevents long-term planning, as money cannot be carried forward from one year to another, nor moved between individual budgets. This results in a situation where there is no incentive for doctors and nurses to save money.

Functional budgeting would give

### Status of the clergy

From the Secretary of the Methodist Conference

Sir, In an otherwise excellent summary of the Court of Appeal judgment concerning the Methodist Church, reported on Saturday, your Religious Affairs Correspondent may inadvertently have misled your readers.

Referring to the case brought by Mr Warton Parfitt, he says that Mr Parfitt "succeeded in persuading an industrial tribunal and the Appeal Tribunal that he had a case against the Church". The fact is that, although Mr Parfitt claimed unfair dismissal, the case was not heard in either of the lower courts. The judgment they delivered was on the

question whether an industrial tribunal was competent to hear the case.

The Church argued that ministers were self-employed and therefore it was not competent for the Industrial Tribunal to adjudicate on the matters already determined by the Methodist Conference.

The Court of Appeal unanimously concluded that the Church was correct in its historic interpretation of the fact that ministers were servants of God and not employees of earthly masters. It is the defence of this principle that has primarily concerned the Church.

Yours sincerely,  
KENNETH G. GREET,  
Conference Office,  
1 Central Buildings, SW1,  
October 31.

### Widening spectrum of arts and crafts

From the Director of the Crafts Council and the Secretary-General of the Art Council

Sir, Both the Arts Council and the Crafts Council are conscious of the growing needs of amateurs, mentioned in Sir Ian Hunter's letter (October 24). The growth of the number of arts centres at which amateurs can develop their skills, with the active involvement of professionals, has been a welcome development of the last ten years and one to which both our organisations have given support.

Schemes to take artists and craftspeople into schools where young people can encounter the outlook and standards of the full-time practitioner at first hand should also be mentioned in this context.

We agree that amateur standards are also often very high and many amateurs are becoming healthily resistant to attempts to fob them off with second-best and to assume that because an activity is "hobby" they are not prepared to push themselves beyond the immediately attainable.

We do not doubt that more and better provision should be made for this group; but we would question whether this is best done by setting up another administrative machine. The existing network of regional arts associations might well take this on. Generally we feel that the amateur and the professional should be encouraged to see themselves as part of a spectrum.

At the moment our two bodies have a defined responsibility for the welfare of professionals; but both have an interest in what can be done for the amateur, either directly or through the regional arts associations.

We are sure that such activity should not be at the expense of present systems of support, however. Rather, it is an area which requires a fresh approach and, inevitably, additional funding.

Yours faithfully,  
VICTOR MARGRIE, Director,  
Crafts Council,  
LUKE RITTNER, Secretary-General,  
Arts Council,  
Arts Council of Great Britain,  
105 Piccadilly, W1,  
November 1.

### Buildings at risk

From Mr Alfred A. Wood

Sir, Mr Norman Howard, in his letter (October 22), is right to emphasise the threat to conservation in London if the GLC's Historic Buildings Division is disbanded or dispersed to the boroughs as proposed in the Government White Paper entitled (sic) *Streamlining the Cities*. This talented and experienced team has justly acquired an international reputation by the quality of its work; demolition would surely be myopic folly.

However, it is not only in London that the Government's proposals pose a serious threat to prudent urban conservation. All the metropolitan county councils as well as the GLC contribute greatly to the heritage by their own projects and by the repair grants they make to owners of historic buildings which, in 1983, amounted to nearly a third of local authority conservation grant funding in England.

Just as the charming and influential Covent Garden scheme depended on the initiative of the GLC, Birmingham's companionable and quirky jewellery quarter might well have disappeared had it not been for the action taken by West Midlands County Council in promoting, with the later help of the City Council, a

### Gift of tongues

From Mr A. Bell

Sir, Mr James Callaghan is quoted (October 19) as saying during his visit to Moscow that it is not surprising that Britain is so far behind France and West Germany in Russia's "battering order". He pointed out that dialogue with the Soviet Union is all the more important at times of dangerous tension.

Leaving aside day to day political variations, it is obvious that dialogue with the Russians is a top priority. The Soviet Union occupies a position in world affairs that brings it constantly to the forefront of our attention. But such dialogue won't happen by itself; it requires effort.

Mrs Thatcher said recently that

their voluntary services to the community.

There is a very crucial need socially to lift the spirits and pride of those who increasingly feel superfluous and unwanted and who therefore slip further and further down the paths leading towards either dumb passivity or frustrated violence.

Energy has to be harnessed, passivity to be canalised, so that both can move and in moving save this society from choking.

So much can be done that is lying waiting to be done. In all modesty I could point to my institution, "Live Music Now!", which I created a few years ago precisely to give young emergent performers of first-class quality the precious experience of playing before audiences in every conceivable locale (hospitals, terminal homes, prisons, town halls), a *quid pro quo* in which both musicians and audiences feel the irreplaceable impact of a live performance.

Thus we have self-help breeding self-respect, loneliness becoming companionship, uselessness transformed into significance; thus in a country still as civilised as England there is yet a little time before the eroding of the human spirit erupts into terrorism, that rampant final expression of apathy and loss of direction.

"The first principle of all action is leisure": Aristotle.  
Yours faithfully,  
YEHUDI MENUHIN,  
16 Muswell Hill Road,  
Highgate, N6,  
October 28.

### The Booker prize

From Mrs Claire Tomalin

Sir, What is the matter with Neil Lyndon ("Spectrum", October 26)? Would he prefer serious fiction not to sell well?

The Booker prize may be a circus, but it has at least put bread into some deserving authors' mouths and writers are hardly an overprivileged group in our society.

And why does Mr Lyndon believe that Tom Mascher "affects" surprise when asked how he "plans" to place a winner on the short list? Anyone who takes the trouble to glance at the list of previous Booker winners can see that there is no possible way of fixing it, through publishers or judges. (Certainly no influence of any kind was brought to bear on me when I was a judge; and I was far too busy reading to go to any publishers' parties.)

No doubt Christopher Sinclair-Stevenson was pulling poor Mr Lyndon's leg, but he really should not write such a tissue of nonsense in a serious newspaper.

Yours,  
CLAIRE TOMALIN,  
57 Gloucester Crescent, NW1,  
October 26.

block-grant scheme to restore this important and functional Victorian district.

Greater Manchester Council is showing similar enterprise in converting the Central Station into an exhibition centre, an excellent use for a valuable nineteenth-century building. Equally, Tyne and Wear County Council's joint conservation team is respected by the Department of the Environment to the extent of being appointed to carry out the re-survey of listed buildings in the North-east.

Good urban housekeeping has a major role to play in the revival of the great industrial cities of England and I believe it is vital that sensible arrangements for conservation are considered carefully before the GLC and the metropolitan counties are condemned to abolition.

It would be tragic if the political imperative behind *Streamlining the Cities* became an unwitting attack on conservation at a time when results are beginning to show and yet so much requires to be done.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
ALFRED A. WOOD,  
County Architect and Planner,  
West Midlands County Council,  
County Hall,  
1 Lancaster Circus,  
Birmingham,  
October 25.







# FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## The Bank needs a course in equities

Mr John Moore, the new Financial Secretary to the Treasury with a reputation to make, was on safe ground extolling the virtues of the Government's privatization programme to a City audience organized by the stockbrokers Fielding, Newson Smith yesterday. The audience would find controversial neither the crusading motive that "we have, over the next four or five years, an historic opportunity to reform key areas of the British economy" nor his declaration that "no State monopoly is sacrosanct".

Unfortunately, Mr Moore said nothing about the mechanics which should be central to Treasury and Bank of England thinking.

In the broadest terms, sales of State businesses on the stock market should average about £2 billion a year during this Parliament. As a contribution to funding the budget deficit, they could themselves benefit the gilt-edged market, but cause indignation in the equity market.

The schedule of sales cannot be smooth. This is a lean year - hence the sales of slabs of BP and Cable & Wireless equity to balance the books. But in 1984-85 Enterprise Oil, British Telecom and possibly British Airways make a formidable list.

Managing these issues, and subsequent "tap" sales, needs to be taken as seriously as managing the government debt market. The Bank of England has to take more note in future of the equity market in its new role of monitor of Stock Exchange reforms.

But the Bank does not regard the equity market as within its area of expertise - an attitude modestly becoming but thoroughly out of date. To dispose of the Stock Exchange Council's proposals within an injunction to maintain central markets and investor protection is not good enough.

Mr Robia Leigh-Pemberton and his colleagues must take more account of the implications of the privatization programme and beef up their expertise in handling shares. The Bank will eventually have to manage the Government's share portfolio with the same 'hands-on' approach in applied to the National Debt.

Still an awful lot of debt in Brazil

Concern over Brazil's financial crisis now centres on attempts to push through the latest wage bill which is expected to be put to the vote next Wednesday. The central bank president, Senhor Celso Pastore, will explain it to the International Monetary Fund in Washington today and tomorrow he will talk to the bank advisory committee on the \$6.5 billion of new bank loans.

This month the Paris Club, the informal group of Western governments, is likely to discuss official debt rescheduling. Revised figures on Brazil's official debts - now put at about \$10 billion out of the \$90 billion total - suggest that governments will be rescheduling about \$3.1 billion rather than the \$2 billion originally thought.

This is largely due to reclassification of loans previously lumped into the commercial bank rescheduling, although Brazil should still gain about \$250m towards its financing gap.

The Paris Club's plan is to reschedule 90 per cent of principal and interest falling



John Moore: "An historic opportunity to reform key areas of the economy".

due between August 1983 and December 1984. The US has the biggest share coming due - about \$900m - followed by Japan with \$630m and Germany with \$460m. Britain's burden is the fourth biggest at about \$330m, which may help to explain why some other countries have been upset at the British refusal to participate in another part of the Brazilian rescue package - the provision of new government-guaranteed trade credits.

## Less Commercial but the Union stays

Commercial Union Assurance is the latest of the large British composite insurers to feel the draught caused by the record £692m bid for Eagle Star by Allianz Versicherungs. Yesterday CU's shares rose on a rumour - quickly denied - that the group was about to offload its troublesome US insurance underwriting operation.

Mr Alan Palmer, deputy financial controller, said that despite the problems caused by CU's rapid expansion in the US, the market is still vital to CU's ambitions. The US market still accounts for 50 per cent of world insurance business and any company which claims to be truly international has to have a presence there, he said.

Royal Insurance recently underlined this sentiment with news of its third big takeover in the US within the past year. However, British insurers have been patently unsuccessful in the US in recent years, suffering hefty underwriting losses in a fiercely competitive market.

It is this apparent failure of British companies in the international market which Allianz is using as one of its levers to persuade the Office of Fair Trading that the takeover of Eagle Star would benefit the British insurance industry by making it more, rather than less, competitive.

Allianz maintains that unless large foreign insurers are allowed into the London market then the market will begin to diminish in importance relative to new markets like New York and Singapore.

And if Allianz does go ahead with its takeover of Eagle Star then it could pave the way for a shake-up of the London insurance market. That could mean further takeovers from abroad, and perhaps defensive mergers of the big British insurers to counter the threat.

# Weakening consumer boom threatens recovery: CBI

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's consumer-led economic recovery, which has been taking Europe out of recession for the last seven months, is faltering, and despite the unprecedented efforts of industry in the last year the country remains 25 per cent less productive than the rest of the European Community.

These are among the new warning signals to come from the latest quarterly survey of manufacturing by the Confederation of British Industry.

The all-important measure of business confidence shows that only 22 per cent of companies are more optimistic about prospects than they were four months ago.

The results, covering almost 1,700 manufacturers, confirm the CBI belief that the upturn in industry's fortunes is fragile and could peter out next year.

But once again the survey could fall foul of ministerial criticism. Last year, the CBI was accused by the Government of being too gloomy about the economy and the present view that the recovery is "slackening" will not be greeted with enthusiasm.

Officially, however, Whitehall put on a brave face. A Treasury spokesman said the survey was encouraging and clearly confirmed the Chancellor's thinking that the recovery was "continuing and broadening".

Sir James Clesminson, chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee who becomes the CBI president next May, said yesterday: "The results confirm that the recovery in manufacturing is still under way. There is a hint, however, that the speed at which activity is rising may be slackening a little. I would not jump to any conclusions, but the upturn is slower than some we have experienced."

On the export front, where the government had hoped the major impetus for growth could be found, manufacturers have reported that the small rise in orders in the spring and summer has evaporated. And Britain's lack of competitiveness abroad remains unchanged with two-thirds of exporters

claiming that their prices are the major factor hindering the winning of orders.

The survey results come just five days before the start of the CBI's annual conference in Glasgow at which there will be a concerted demand on the Government to accelerate non-inflationary measures to stimulate industry and prevent the recovery from stalling.

In the run-up to this month's



Sir James: Upturn is slower

autumn statement by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, the CBI has urged the introduction of lower interest rates, a ceiling on business rates, and the abolition of the National Insurance Surcharge.

The quarterly survey shows that 22 per cent of companies are more optimistic than they were four months ago, but 63 per cent report no change, the positive balance of just 7 per cent compares with 24 per cent in July.

Shortage of orders or sales is cited by a overwhelming 85 per cent of companies as the principal factor squeezing output although the demand constraint has lessened appreciably since the peak of 1981.

However, 6 per cent of companies expect labour shortages to emerge.

Meanwhile, job shedding by manufacturers is expected to continue in the next four months at the rate of 12,000-13,000 a month, slightly less than previously, while 15 industries, led by electrical consumer goods, are reporting higher employment.

## Bowater to sell ailing Canadian paper mill

By Derek Pain

The Bowater packaging and paper group is on the verge of selling its troublesome and heavy loss-making Corner Brook paper mill in Newfoundland.

Yesterday the company said it hoped to reach agreement within the next two weeks for the disposal of its Newfoundland assets. It added that an announcement would be made when it reached agreement with the Newfoundland and Labrador governments.

On the London Stock Exchange, Bowater's shares rose 5p to 210p. The 1983 high is 245p.

Bowater's Newfoundland business produced a net profit of Can \$20.4m in the previous year. Sales were Can \$162.7m (1982).

The group's Canadian operation has suffered from acute overcapacity in the paper-making business. Tumbling prices forced it to lay off workers there this year. At one time, when the mill was operating at around peak capacity, it employed almost 3,000 workers. There are now about 1,500.

Bowater admits that the mill is trading at a "substantial" loss and expects to suffer a book loss on the sale which, at best, it is estimated in the City, will produce around Can \$50m.

Besides the mill the buyer will acquire a power station and

11,000 square miles of timber land.

The paper and packaging group has another mill in Canada and two in the United States. These are major contributors to group profits.

Bowater has, it appears, been trying to sell Corner Brook, which it acquired in 1938, for some time.

Bowater said: "Although the withdrawal from Corner Brook will inevitably impact upon Bowater's balance sheet, it is believed that both the immediate and long-term advantages in stemming cash outflows at Corner Brook will be significant."

In its last full year Bowater suffered a profits fall from £108.7m to £78.4m. In the first half of this year the pre-tax profit was £24.6m (£42.3m).

Reed International, which plans next year to float off shares of its Mirror Newspapers (which includes the Daily Mirror and the Sunday Mirror, etc), yesterday announced interim pre-tax profits of £39.2m, compared with £26.1m its shares jumped by 8p to a new record level of 384p.

During the half year, Reed paid £9m for two American businesses, Fischer Medical (publishing) and Roman Adhesives which is involved in the do-it-yourself market.

Investors' Notebook, page 20

## ICI shares launched in New York

By Jeremy Warner

Imperial Chemical Industries expect to double its sales in the United States to over \$2 billion (£1.3 billion) within four years, Mr John Harvey-Jones told American investors at the launch of the company's shares on the New York stock market yesterday.

Since 1972, ICI's sales in the United States have grown fivefold to cover \$1 billion. Its American activities now cover pharmaceuticals, insecticides, herbicides, polyester films, ethylene glycol and ethylene oxide.

The Americans were told that ICI was now on target for substantial recovery and was firmly committed to profitable growth. It had identified the business areas and territories it believed to have the best growth prospects.

Costs had been reduced by \$350m since 1980 and further good growth was expected in pharmaceuticals where several new drugs were in the pipeline - some with sales potential of between \$100m and \$200m a year.

Mr Harvey-Jones plans to visit Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles and San Francisco as well as New York to familiarize American investors with ICI and its aims.

## Senate fails to raise US debt ceiling

From Bailey Morris Washington

The Reagan administration faced a new fiscal crisis yesterday after the failure of the Senate to approve a debt-ceiling bill extending the authority of the treasury to continue borrowing money to pay the government's bills.

After a weekend of emergency sessions and protracted debate late on Monday, the Senate finally voted into pressure from conservatives and voted 56-39 against raising the national debt ceiling to \$1,450 billion.

The eleventh hour decision came only minutes before the Government's authority to continue borrowing expired at midnight when the current debt ceiling of \$1,389 billion was exceeded.

Officials at the US treasury said yesterday that the department has a large cash balance on hand which will allow it to continue meeting payrolls and other expenses for several days but after that, without new authority to borrow, operations and offices would begin to shut down.

The failure of the Senate to approve the debt legislation stemmed from growing concern over huge budget deficits which are projected at \$200 billion and above over the next several years.

## Changes for Metal Box managers

By Wayne Littot

Mr Dennis Allport, chairman of Metal Box, announced management changes yesterday which follow three years of rationalization and restructuring and which presage a long-awaited competitive drive by the packaging, engineering and central heating group.

Mr Allport said that Mr P. J. Hewitt, who remained president of Metal Box America, is promoted to the board of the British parent and takes over responsibility for both North and South American operations.

Mr C. L. Mellor retires from the board while Mr W. Barclay becomes an executive director.

These are part of a significant and wider management reorganization which Mr Allport said "will ensure growth and improve coordination in the company's packaging operations worldwide by anticipating more effectively the changing needs of customers and markets brought about by developments in packaging technology and new packaging materials."

Metal Box has spent £70m over the last three years in Britain alone on reorganization and has reduced its workforce by 30 per cent.

## Dow Jones falls in active day

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks declined over a broad front yesterday with the Dow Jones industrial average down about 4.5 points.

Losers are nearly seven to five over gainers in active trading.

Mr James Meyer, vice president at Janney Montgomery Scott, said: "The interest rate environment has improved a bit which helps the overall

market tone. But it continues to move sideways."

"Probably the most significant news today has been the IBM announcement of its PC JR computer."

Digital Equipment 65½ up ½; Data General 70 down ½; Texas Instruments 122½ down 1½; Colson 24½ down 1½; Warner Communications 21½ up ½; Commodore International 35½ up ½; Motorola up ½ at 131½ up ½.

General Motors 77½ down ½; Westinghouse 48½ down ½; General Electric 51½ unchanged; US Steel 27½ down ½; Burlington Northern 105 down 1; Norfolk Southern 63½ up 2½; Diebold 80½ down 1½; Merck 96 up ¼; Bankers Trust 39½ up ¼ and AMR 33½ up ½.



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**Dr. J. M. Butler, Chairman**

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Harland in £300m link with Japan

● Harland and Wolff, the longstanding state shipbuilder, is to cooperate with a Japanese shipyard in a deal which could bring £300m of vital new orders to Belfast within the next two years.

Under the terms of the deal, Harland and Wolff will import Japanese shipbuilding design technology to build and sell the Friendship multi-purpose cargo ship which is made by Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries (IHI) in Japan.

Mr John Parker, chairman and chief executive of Harland and Wolff, said that the agreement provided job security for the Company's present 5,500 workforce. A further 1,000 jobs might also result.

● Nissan Motor Company said in Tokyo yesterday that it expected the parent company's full after-tax profit would fall sharply to Yen 70 billion (£191m) for the year ending next March 31 from Yen 95.48 billion a year earlier due mainly to increased marketing costs and reduced foreign exchange profit.

● Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, leaves for China today to advise on the country's new energy development programme.

The Chinese Government invited Mr Walker to Peking after Chinese energy department officials visited Britain and saw how the UK offshore industry had developed in the Aberdeen area.

● Japan yesterday agreed to a fourth year of "voluntary" restraints on exports of passenger cars to the United States. The ceiling will be raised by 10 per cent to 1.85 million cars for the 12 months beginning April 1, 1984, from 1.68 million under the expiring arrangement negotiated in 1981.

## Agency suing A&A for £5m 'owed to names'

By Andrew Cornelius

Alexander & Alexander Services is being sued for more than £5m by the managing agency it established to handle the affairs of the Lloyd's marine insurance syndicates 126 and 127 which were formerly run by Mr Ian Postgate.

The action is being taken on behalf of 7,000 members of the two syndicates which were run by the Alexander Howden insurance group.

ASM was set up by Alexander & Alexander Services, after it acquired Alexander Howden, to protect the interests of these members after an investigation into reinsurance transactions at Alexander Howden. Mr Postgate and four other former executives of the Howden group were suspended after these investigations.

In a letter to the members ASM said that the claims which have been advanced on behalf

of names "have not proceeded as satisfactorily as we hoped."

The claims relate to funds which ASM believes to be owed to the names and follows the more widespread investigations being carried out by the Lloyd's authorities and the Department of Trade and Industry.

Yesterday a spokesman for Alexander & Alexander said that it was important the claims on behalf of the names should be seen to be handled properly. The best means of resolving the matter was through the courts.

Alexander & Alexander stressed that no new evidence has come to light regarding the affairs of the syndicates and that this was merely the latest in a series of moves to unravel the complicated set of legal actions which are taking place after the scandals at Lloyd's.

## Slowdown after fall in demand

# Airbus to cut production to 20 pc

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Airbus Industrie, the European aeroplane-making consortium in which British Aerospace has a 20 per cent stake, is likely to cut production to less than 20 per cent of capacity by the middle of next year, a move which could pose a threat to the proposed A320 150-seat airliner.

M Roger Beteille, the general manager of Airbus said yesterday that the consortium's production centre at Toulouse was likely to slow down to three aeroplanes a month from the present output of five followed by a drop in demand and delivery delays, if not cancellations, of aircraft already ordered.

Last month, Airbus estimated it would have 20 to 22

undelivered aircraft produced by the end of the year including four of the wide-bodied A300s ordered by Eastern Airlines of the United States.

M Beteille said the slump was temporary and that Airbus expected to fill a third of world demand of 6,000 to 7,000 civil jets over the next 15 years.

The current capacity of the group, equal to about eight of the existing models and a similar number of A320s, would be adequate to meet the demand. "The need is there and nothing leads us to doubt the development of air transport," said M Beteille.

The A320, for which the British and West German governments in particular have still to approve launch aid, remains on the Toulouse

drawing boards but it was given a significant boost early last month when British Caledonian, Britain's largest independent airline, became the aircraft's launch customer.

BCal has ordered seven A320s for delivery starting in the spring of 1988 and has options to buy a further three. British Airways had earlier decided to lease Boeing aircraft as replacements for its fleet of Tridents. A \$1 billion project involving five nations to build a new generation jet engine to power 150-seaters is also nearer fruition following clearance by the US Department of Justice.

M Beteille linked Airbus's current difficulties to less than competitive financing for planned sales, and he called on the partners in the consortium,

which includes Spain, to bring credit facilities up to par with the US. He declined to speculate about the A320 but said the company "conduct the programme as if it was definitely launched".

"The decision still to be made is whether we will bring it to term, or whether we stop it in late 1983 or early 1984."

Airbus is hoping for a considerable sales boost from Australia and China, but both appear to be presenting difficulties. Australia has been offered participation in the A320 to meet the country's demand for industrial compensation for an aircraft order but this would not make sense, said M Beteille, if Australia did not buy Airbus and particularly the A320.























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- High standard of shorthand/typing
- Be able to drive (preferably with own car)
- Ability to cope with European languages
- Have some bookkeeping experience
- Have confidence to attend auction sales
- Be able to work with independence and initiative

Preferred age 26 plus. Salary including bonus c.£7,500. Applicants should write in the first instance giving a full cv. to Fleetwood Hensley Ltd, 38 Bedford Street, London SW1.

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A vacancy arises for experienced Assistant with secretarial skills in expanding company specialising in fine arts and scholarly Reference books. The successful candidate will have:

- High standard of shorthand/typing
- Be able to drive (preferably with own car)
- Ability to cope with European languages
- Have some bookkeeping experience
- Have confidence to attend auction sales
- Be able to work with independence and initiative

Preferred age 26 plus. Salary including bonus c.£7,500. Applicants should write in the first instance giving a full cv. to Fleetwood Hensley Ltd, 38 Bedford Street, London SW1.

## MARKETING/PA

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## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

6.00 Cereflex AM.  
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; tonight's television previewed between 8.45 and 9.00; review of the papers at 7.18 and 8.18; Mike Smith's pop news between 7.30 and 8.00; That's Life between 7.30 and 8.00 and again between 8.30 and 8.50; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.00 Mastermind. (r) 9.30 Closedown. 9.50 Gherber. A magazine programme of interest to Asian viewers. Among the items is Lalla Ahmed, outgoing chairwoman of the UK Asian Women's Conference, in conversation with her successor, Nargis Rahman. 10.15 Play School, presented by Carol Cull. (r) 10.40 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCall. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Donny MacLeod meets two women thriller writers - P. D. James and Patricia Roberts. 1.45 Hockey. (r)

2.00 Film: The File on Thelma Jordan (1949) starring Barbara Stanwyck. Murder mystery about a married DA's girlfriend who is the number one suspect when her aunt is killed. Directed by Robert Siodmak. 3.40 Cartoons: two featuring Droopy. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School, presented by Stuart Morgan. 4.20 Mighty Mouse (r). 4.25 Jackanory (r). 4.40 Screen Test with Brian Trueman. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Seaview. Episode five of the six-part comedy about sea-side boarding house.

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes national news from Moira Stuart at 5.40 and regional magazines at 5.53. 6.40 Ask the Family. The second instalment of the general knowledge quiz is between the Housens of Sheffield and the Markis family from London. The questionmaster is Robert Robinson.

7.05 Harby. Mr Harby's guests include Paul Daniels who will demonstrate the art of card shuffling by showing how the cheaters cheat and by alerting the dangers of joining card schools with complete strangers.

7.40 Taxi. The diminutive Louie has evil designs on an engaging mouse. 8.05 Bergerac. The Jersey detective has a difficult time keeping his eye on a gangster's moll (r). 8.00 News with John Humphrys.

8.25 Rough Justice: The Case of the Confused Chemicals. A look at the case of Ernie Clark, serving life imprisonment for the murder of a young girl whose body was found nine years after her death.

10.00 Spotlight introduced by Harry Carpenter. Rugby Union: Northern Divisions against the All Blacks. Amateur Boxing: England versus the German Democratic Republic; and the Tuborg Lager Figure Skating Championships of Great Britain.

11.00 One Night in Lincoln with Mike Harding (r). 11.28 News headlines. 11.30 What a Pictorial Lord Litchfield looks at his family album. 12.00 Weather.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 908kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF -92.95; LBC 115.2kHz/267m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 154.9kHz/714m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 145.8kHz/236m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

## tv-am

6.35 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. A review of the morning papers at 6.25; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exchanges at 6.45 and 9.18; John Stapleton with a guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; interview with Lord Macclesfield from 7.25; Fenton Bressler's Casabook at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; Bobby Moore's magic moments at 8.00; Eric Pollard gossip column at 8.35; Winsey and Friends at 8.02; and closing headlines at 8.23.

## ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: The life and behaviour of dragons. 9.47 Settling into a new home. 10.21 The background to the Spotlight at 7.05; interview with Lord Macclesfield from 7.25; Fenton Bressler's Casabook at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; Bobby Moore's magic moments at 8.00; Eric Pollard gossip column at 8.35; Winsey and Friends at 8.02; and closing headlines at 8.23.

12.00 News. Puppets adventures of the Spon family. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 Play It Again. With Tony Blibow is Welsh actress Susan Phillips who talks about her career and chooses clips from her favourite films.

1.00 News 12.30 Thames news with Robin Houston. 1.30 A Plus 2.00 Take the High Road. Drama series set on a Scottish highland estate. 2.30 A Country Practice. Vicki's romance hits a sticky patch after she discovers some sensational information. 3.30 Blockbusters.

4.00 Button Movie. A repeat of the programme about the 1940s. 4.15 Dangerousness. (r) 4.20 Behind the Bike Sheds. School life depicted in songs and music. 4.45 The Squad. Members of the squad help an old lady who has fallen foul of a rip-off merchant (r) 5.15 Different Strokes.

5.45 News 5.00 Thames news with news of the recently formed Concern on Cable. 6.25 Help! VV Taylor Gee with news of the recently formed Concern on Cable. 6.38 Crossroads. Benny and Diane Hunter are surprised at the 200.

7.00 News. That Time. Tom O'Connor presents another edition of the last moving musical quiz. 7.30 Coronation Street. Not many customers at the Rovers' tonight as the Street celebrates its wedding reception. 7.45 The Young Lads. Camron Andrews, armed with his big red book and microphone, surprises another startled celebrity.

8.30 Benny Hill. More comic sketches, heavy with innuendo featuring the master of the game, assisted by Harry McGee, Bob Todd, Jack Wright and Jenny Lee-Wright (r). 9.00 Benny Hill. The resourceful agent is betrayed by his secretary, Eugenia and the British government fails to help him in the tangle of the Zinoviev letter.

10.00 News. 10.05 Midweek Sports Special introduced by Brian Moore. Highlights from one of tonight's European football competition matches plus coverage of the British heavyweight title eliminator fight between John L. Gardner and Noel Quaresima.

12.00 Barney Miller. Part two of Contempt in which the detective is jailed for not revealing the identity of an informant. 12.25 Night Thoughts from Dr Rhodes Boyson.

11.00 Newsnight. Ends at 11.50



Betty Davis, the subject of an Arena profile. BBC 2 10.00pm

● The legendary Hollywood actress Betty Davis is the subject of a revealing Arena profile. The BENEVOLENT VOLCANO (BBC 2 10.00pm) filmed in her apartment, just off Sunset Boulevard, the 75-year-old actress talks frankly about her films, her two marriages and what she terms the ten black years when she found work so hard to find that she once was driven to advertise in the Hollywood Reporter. The programme includes clips from her films, and some of those with whom she has worked - but, alas, not from 'little Ronnie Reagan' who also appears briefly in one of the clips. A fascinating study of a remarkable actress who even at her advanced age is still the embodiment of what she thinks acting should be - 'larger than life'.

● Kurt Weill wrote DOWN IN THE

## BBC 2

9.10 Daytime on Two: Technical studies - heat treatment. 9.38 Fabrics 'B'. 10.00 You and Me. 10.15 Maths Counts. 10.38 Maths Statistics. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 The Unlabeled. 11.39 The Arts Unlimited. 12.05 Lesson five in the Italian conversation course. 12.30 The Self-Help Society. 12.55 Let's Go. For the moderately mentally handicapped adult (ends at 1.10). 1.20 Part one of a Spanish language course. 1.38 Getting the message. 2.01 The Festival of Dances. 2.18 Following the trail. 2.40 Patterns hold the key. 3.00 Closedown.

5.35 News summary with subtitles. 5.40 Eight Days a Week presented by Robin Denslow. With Toyah, Martin Fry and John Peel, plus the first showing of a video track from Bob Dylan's latest LP.

6.10 Grange Hill. Part six of the comprehensive school drama (r). 6.40 Film: Slag in the Rain (1952) starring Gene Kelly, Donald O'Connor and Debbie Reynolds. A terrific opener to a season of Hollywood musicals. A tongue-in-cheek story about the early days of sound film making. Directed by Gene Kelly and Stanley Donen.

8.15 The 20th Century Remembered. Arthur Rothenstein, an American photo-journalist talks about his First Assignment, 1935. It was during President Roosevelt's New Deal programme that the Farm Security Administration commissioned a group of photographers to take propaganda pictures of life in rural America to publicise its work in helping the farmers survive the Great Depression.

8.30 Wildlife on Two: Where the fish are friendly. A film about the wildlife of Australia's Enggaring Bar Reef. 9.00 Entertainment USA. Jonathan King, in the first of a series in which he visits a different American city for the next eight weeks, starts in San Francisco with an exclusive interview with David Bowie. Also in the programme he talks to Bo Diddley and the Mayor of San Francisco and takes a look at the Jilted Foundation.

9.30 Karen Kay. The singer and comedy impressionist with her first television show. Her guests for this opening programme of the series are Hank Marvin, The Barron Knights and the dance group, Powerpack.

10.00 Arena: Betty Davis - The Benevolent Volcano. A profile of the veteran actress with clips from her best known films and her own reminiscences of her career (see Choice). 11.00 Newsnight. Ends at 11.50

12.00 Newsnight. Ends at 11.50

## CHANNEL 4

2.40 Pickwick Papers (1952) starring James Hayter. Comprehensive researched adaptation of Charles Dickens's classic novel with a strong supporting cast including Nigel Patrick, Kathleen Harrison, Joyce Grenell, Hermione Gilling and Hermione Baddeley and Mrs. Barrell, who uses the unfortunate Mr Pickwick for a breach of promise. Directed by Noel Langley.

4.45 Countdown. 5.15 The Body Show. Simple exercises designed to keep the body supple. This week Yvonne Osompo is joined by Deirdre Lovell who demonstrates how exercises can be used to correct back, knee and other muscular injuries (r).

5.45 Square Pegs. American high school comedy series. 6.15 The Spice of Life. Tonight's programme examines herbs and visits a restaurant in China run by herbal physicians. Europe's oldest surviving herb garden, a 17th century herb garden in Suffolk; examines the herbs of Provence; and Marcelle Hazan demonstrates how to make Tonics.

6.45 Hey Good Looking! In the third programme of his witty series Peter York takes a look at Political Style and divides the House of Commons into style groups at the same time illustrating how Mrs Thatcher has used style to win a weapon with which to rule the country.

7.00 Channel Four News. 7.50 Comment. The political spot is filled this week by Richard Ryder, Conservative member of Parliament for Mid-Norfolk. Brigitte Bardot: My Own Story. Programme one of a three-part series in which the officially-retired actress and former sex symbol of Britain and Seventies talks about her life and her career. Tonight, with the aid of her father's home movies, she recalls her childhood.

9.00 Conversation Pieces. Animated characters acting the parts in actual recorded conversations. This evening the elderly remember Palmy Days.

9.05 Down in the Valley. Musical with lyrics by Ted Albray. First of six plays. This one is called The Way We Live, and it stars Steve Hudson. It is a drama about young people in the House of Commons into style groups at the same time illustrating how Mrs Thatcher has used style to win a weapon with which to rule the country.

10.00 The Comic Strip Presents... Five Go Mad on Mezzanine. Amusing parody of the famous Enid Blyton characters (see choice). 10.40 Film: My Dinner With Andre. (1981) An unusual film about a dinner conversation between New York playwright Wallace Shawn and avant-garde director Andre Gregory. Directed by Louis Malle. 12.00 Closedown.

## CHOICE

VALLEY (Channel 4 9.05pm) almost 40 years ago it was not performed until 1948 when the University of Indiana approached Weill for a work that was basic and easy to stage. For its debut on the small screen Down in the Valley has the inestimable assets of Frank Capra as director with Carl Davis the musical director, and together they have kept the simple story, based on American folk music, into an agreeable piece of escapism. Filmed in Marlow, Appalachians - the story, told mostly in flash-back, concerns Brack (played by Hutton Cobb in his first professional role), a young man sentenced to die for

accidentally killing a rival in a brawl over the hand of fair Jennie (Linda Lou Allen). The events that lead to the fight are linked by the rich voice of Van Himmam

● What Enid Blyton would have made of Channel 4's Famous Five is anybody's guess but, following their successful series last year, they are back with another tongue-in-cheek adventure. FIVE GO MAD ON MEZZANINE (10.00pm). The four - Adrian Edmonson, Peter Richardson, Dawn French and Jennifer Saunders - ham it up superbly and are joined by Ronald Allen, who returns again from the confines of Crossroads, and Fiona Richmond. Heartiness and stiff upper-lip abound as the gang are faced with the sinister Uncle Quentin and 'soppy' flower power.

## Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping. 6.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.55 Weather. 9.00 News. 9.05 Midweek Henry Kelly. With Carol Thatcher and guests. 10.00 News. Gardeners' Question Time. 10.15 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping. 10.30 Morning Story: 'The Drum' by Hilary Stewart. Read by Cyril Shu. 10.45 Sunday Review. This morning on Foreign Office. Green, H.M. The Queen unveils a statue erected by public subscription to the late Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Commentators: Raymond Baxter, Godfrey Thomas, and 11.25 Music and Pictorial. Film and television music. With Natalie Wheen, Margaret Chappell, Seamus Hargrett and Alan Parker. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.27 A Story - With Pictures by Colin Shaw. 12.30 News. 12.55 Weather. 1.00 The World At One News. 1.05 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping. 2.00 News. 2.05 Women's Hour. The Guest of the week is Jeff Banks, who designs fashions 'for the chic but short of cash'. There is also a play about the life of a short Countess.

3.00 Afternoon Theatre: The Investigation by Ted Albray. First of six plays. This one is called The Way We Live, and it stars Steve Hudson. It is a drama about young people in the House of Commons into style groups at the same time illustrating how Mrs Thatcher has used style to win a weapon with which to rule the country.

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## War crime warning to cruise troops

By Nicholas Timmins

Troops who cooperate in the cruise missile programme might well be considered to be war criminals if the weapons were used, Mr Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, said yesterday.

"We are saying quite widely to British troops that they themselves are not obliged to accept any order they are given. They are obliged under the British manual of military law to accept orders which conform to international law," he said in an interview on BBC radio.

The use of cruise missiles, with a warhead 15 times the power of the Hiroshima bomb and the inability to discriminate between combatants and non-combatants, would undoubtedly constitute a war crime, Mr Kent said. It would be in breach of the Hague and Geneva conventions.

"In my opinion, those who are collaborating, who are assisting in their preparation, might well be considered as war criminals."

That did not mean to say, that CND was inciting troops to disobey orders. It was for the troops to make up their own minds. But Nuremberg trials had shown that obedience to superior orders was not a defence to war crimes, he said.

## Protesters at Greenham could be shot

Continued from page 1

the use of the minimum necessary force.

The civil police are responsible for security outside the perimeter. Fences of the base, inside, where the Ministry of Defence takes over, there are several layers, consisting of the MD police, the RAF Regiment and soldiers.

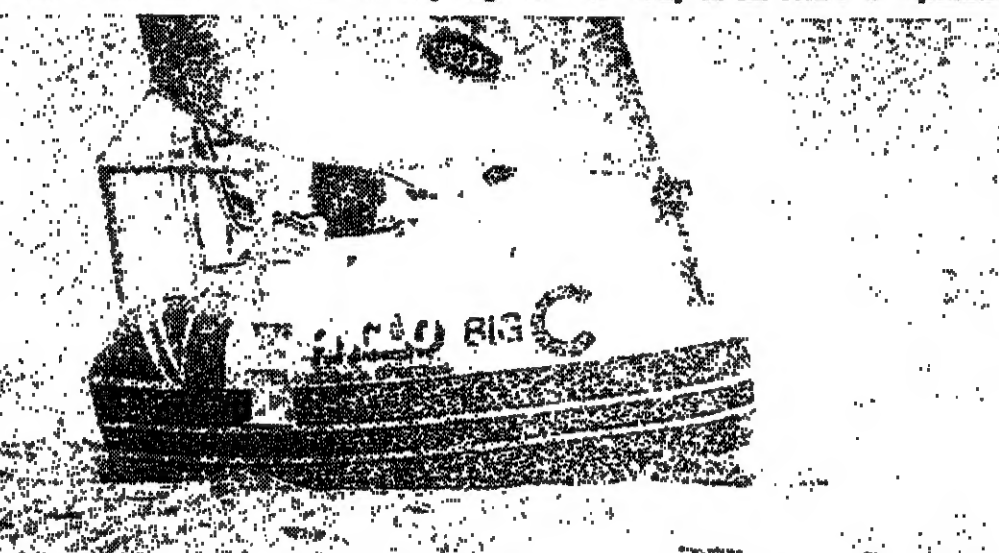
At Greenham now are elements of the 3rd Battalion, the Parachute Regiment; the 1st Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment; and the 3rd Battalion, the Light Infantry.

Mr Heseltine said last night on BBC television's *Sixty Minutes* programme that the rules of engagement are not published because "those who had the intent to circumvent the guards would be forewarned how to do so."

The Government went to extraordinary lengths with police and unarmed soldiers to ensure that demonstrators did not get anywhere near sensitive areas.



Home is the sailor: Mr Tom McNally hugs his wife Cathy on his return to Plymouth



Riding the waves: Mr McNally before setting out from St John's, Newfoundland.

## Lone sailor says he did not want a rescue

By Craig Seton

Mr Tom McNally, the British sailor for whom a costly international search was launched in mid-Atlantic a month ago was landed at Plymouth by a Russian trawler yesterday and declared that he had never wanted to be rescued at all.

Mr McNally, aged 40, an engineer from Wides, Cheshire, stepped on to dry land for the first time since August 16 and was unrepentant about his voyage from Newfoundland in the Big C, at 6ft 10ins the smallest boat ever to attempt to cross the Atlantic.

Six weeks into his voyage, 800 miles west of Lands End, Mr McNally had been without fresh water for 12 days and was on his last supplies of food when he triggered a distress radio beacon on board his tiny yacht in an attempt he said, to get fresh supplies of food and water from any boats that were in that area.

Instead, the signal was picked up on both sides of the Atlantic and as a result two RAF Nimrod long range reconnaissance aircraft were dispatched to find him, together with two reconnaissance aircraft from the United States.

A satellite was also used in an attempt to locate him, and deep sea Russian trawlers operating in the area went immediately to his aid. The rescue attempt is thought to have cost the British taxpayer about £150,000 and when he heard of it yesterday Mr McNally groaned and said: "That is the last thing I wanted."

"I regret it cost that much money," Mr McNally, hugging his wife Cathy, said. "I regret that it cost that much money but I did not even want to be rescued. I wanted to go on. It probably cost less than it did to rescue Mark Thatcher from the Sahara desert but these things just happen."

"You cannot equate money with the adventurous spirit which is important in Britain. People who sit in armchairs and criticize have no guts. They regard putting the cat out at night without gloves an adventure. You should ask the Russian what it cost them. They have not complained."

Mr McNally explained that after he had triggered his distress beacon he was picked up against his will by the crew of the Russian supertrawler Uryi Kostikov. No one could speak English on board. When I was alongside they were trying to put ropes round the boat and they kept telling me to jump. I tried to tell them in every possible way that I wanted fresh supplies of food and water but then the boat was damaged by the propeller and we were lifted on board."

"I did not fail - it was the boat"

The electrical system of the Big C had failed only one day out from Newfoundland but a Russian engineer on board the Uryi Kostikov had repaired it. He realized, though, that the voyage would have to be abandoned when he found that the sails were badly damaged and could not be repaired. He now intends to repair his tiny vessel, in which he invested £13,000, and take it across the Atlantic.

Mr McNally said before he had been picked up he had been 12 days without fresh water, surviving on rainwater and drops of condensation, and he was eating his last supplies of raisins, peanuts and Oxo when he triggered the beacon.

When he realized the distress call had alerted rescue organizations he had tried to signal to the two Nimrods that flew over that he was not in any danger and that he did not want to be rescued.

He was eventually transferred to the Kvant five days ago. Its crew of 30 had agreed to bring him into Plymouth where yesterday his wife, other members of his family and friends were waiting on the dockside to welcome him.

Mr McNally said he will attempt another crossing of the Atlantic in the Big C because he knows it can be done. "I did not fail - it was the boat. You do not spend more than seven weeks in a tiny boat in the hurricane season without any power steering and then just give up."

## Manoeuvres in the name of peace

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary for Defence, yesterday held out the possibility that Greenham Common women who got too close to the bunkers containing nuclear weapons could be shot.

His more unrelenting critics saw this as a further example of the way in which he tends to court easy popularity with the electorate. But his remarks angered many Labour members as well. The moment the words escaped his lips during defence questions, there was outrage, which was just as well since several Labour members had worked hard at manoeuvring him into uttering them. Mr Heseltine does not normally go around threatening to shoot lawbreaking demonstrators. He is after all a Labour member for a long time. It took a lot of Labour to drag the threat out of him. First, Mr Andrew Bennett, the Labour member for Denton and Reddish, had to assure the House that, should there ever be a nuclear alert, "large numbers of people will be prepared to be killed" trying to prevent cruise missiles being deployed.

## 'Demonstrators are tiny fraction'

Mr Heseltine replied that the sort of people who had demonstrated outside the House the previous evening against cruise "do not add up to a tiny fraction of the number of people who support us through the ballot box to give us the majority to proceed with these policies."

Such a reply was useless for Labour's purposes since it contained no threat of a massacre. So Mr Roland Boyes, the member for Houghton and Washington, tried again. "It is reported recently that if any ladies from Greenham Common get near the bunkers where the nuclear warheads are held, there is a possibility that they will be shot," he said. In his excitement he had used the no longer socially acceptable word "ladies" when he meant "women". But, because it was in the good cause of getting Mr Heseltine to threaten to shoot, this lapse of etiquette will be forgiven.

Mr Boyes pressed on towards the lurid denouement which he and his colleagues apparently craved. "Will the Secretary for Defence give an assurance that he will instruct the commander and the people responsible for the Greenham Common cruise missile base that in no circumstances will shots be fired at the peace protesters?"

## Rougher sorts on backbenches

Mr Heseltine replied: "I categorically will give no such assurance." On the Labour benches, that produced jubilation, because of the social conventions governing these matters, had to be dressed up as anger. And the situation got worse from Labour's point of view - or, if the truth be known, better. "It has been the absolute duty of all governments," Mr Heseltine magniloquently continued, "to defend nuclear weapons in this country and to defend all the military bases of our defence forces, to suggest that we should now abandon that policy is reckless."

So the Labour Party had created the idea of a Heseltine Amritsar in the heart of Berkshire. The work having been done by rougher sorts on the backbenches, respectable Mr Donzil Davies, moderate and an opposition spokesman on defence, came in. "We are all concerned about the minister's implication that the Government would be prepared to shoot demonstrators at Greenham Common."

Mr Heseltine replied that he had said nothing new, and that in any case every Labour government since the war had the same policy, always a safe bet on anything to do with nuclear weapons.

But Labour backbenchers had had their fun. They could now ponder some of the other issues raised during defence questions such as the quality of army boots and thermal underwear. "Reports from the Falklands campaign did highlight the weakness of the old boot," said Mr John Stanley, the Minister of State, in that the ruler Labour members look to be a reference to the Prime Minister and her conduct of that conflict.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, unveils the statue of the Earl Mountbatten of Burma on Foreign Office Green, 11. Also attending are the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Anne, Prince Andrew, Prince Edward, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

After the unveiling the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family attend a reception given by the Prime Minister at Banqueting House, Whitehall, they give a luncheon at Buckingham Palace, 1.30.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend a reception at the Guildhall to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Milk Marketing Board, 6.30.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal, attends an auction in aid of the appeal at Christie's, 8 King Street, SW1, 7.30.

The Princess of Wales, Patron of the Pre-School Playgroups Association, presents prizes to the winners of the PPA's Build a House Project in the State Apartments at Kensington Palace, 4.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of the University of London, opens the new Department of Nursing Studies at Chelsea College, Manresa Road, SW3, 3.30.

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, attends the premiere of *Children of the Classic Cinema*, Haymarket, 7.45.

The Duke of Gloucester, President of the British Consultants Bureau, attends the Parliamentary Group for Consultancy Dinner at the House of Lords, 7.40.

The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, visits the headquarters of the Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board at Almack House, SW1, 3.30.

Last chance to see Oils and pastels by Des Arroux, Blake Gallery, George's Lane, Crewekerne, Somerset, Mon to Sat 10 to 4 (ends Saturday).

Talks, lectures by David Thackeray, Corinium Museum, Park Street, Cirencester, 7.30.

Victorian architecture, by J. Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.15.

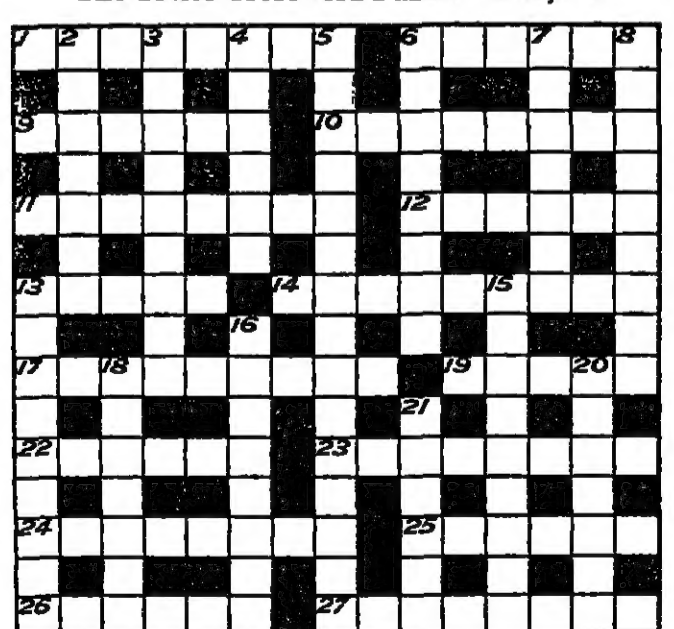
Butterflies of Exeter Forest, by Robin Khan, Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Queen Street, Exeter, 1.

Claudio Bruesca and Epstein: pioneers of direct carving, by Dr Evelyn Silber, Kettle's Yard Gallery, Northampton Street, Cambridge, 8.15.

Cardiac ultrasound, by Dr M. K. Davies, Large Lecture Theatre, Poynting Building, Birmingham University, 11.

Isobel Buchanan talks about her life and music, County Hotel, Newcastle upon Tyne, 7.30.

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,276



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- 1 Hun is able to carry petrol (8).
  - 2 Fixed ready for hanging (6).
  - 3 Press for a game (6).
  - 4 You can't get stoned with this stone (8).
  - 5 Chinks shoot around American ship retreating south (8).
  - 6 Clown takes on protective covering (6).
  - 7 Make a false move, sounding not very bright (5).
  - 8 Enter game, making contract (9).
  - 9 I am to act as a go-between, without delay (9).
  - 10 Short of two articles from abroad (5).
  - 11 It was one in the eye for him (6).
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### Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Petroleum Royalties (Refined) Bill, remaining stages. Motions on town and country planning.

Lords (2.15): Debate on job creation.

### Best wines

Only four wines qualify after blind tasting for top ratings from both the *Sunday Telegraph* Good Wine Guide 84 (£2.95) and *What's Hot* (£1.95). They are:

Sargol de Gressat-Larose 1980, Arthur Rackham, £4.99.

Chateau Mesur 1977, W. H. Cullen, Waitrose, Augustus Barnett, £4.25.

Koomahala Cabernet Sauvignon 1978, W. H. Cullen, £4.95.

Tinto da Antora 1978, Waitrose, £2.99.

### Anniversaries

Births: Jean Baptiste Chardin, painter, Paris, 1699; Georges Sorel, socialist, Cherbourg, 1847; Warren Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States (1921-23); Blooming Grove Ohio, 1865; Victor Trumper, cricketer, Sydney, New South Wales, 1877; Deaths: Sir Samuel Romilly, lawyer, London, 1818; George Bernard Shaw, Ayot St Lawrence, Hertfordshire, 1950. Today is All Souls Day when the Roman Catholic Church commemorates all the faithful departed who are believed to be in a state of purgatory and whose souls will be cleansed by the prayers and devotions practised today.



### New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

*Beyond the Days*, by Nicholas Mosley (Secker & Warburg, £2.95).

*Brilliant's Daughters, Women of the British Empire*, by Joanna Trollope (Hutchinson, £10.95).

*Come, Tell Me How You Live*, by Agatha Christie Mallowan, introduction by Jacqueline Hawks (The Bodley Head, £2.95).

*Far Man on a Roman Road*, by Tom Vernon (Michael Joseph, £2.95).

*In Search of the Sahara*, by Clavin Crow (Michael Joseph, £12.95).

*John Maynard Keynes*, Vol 1, Hopes Betrayed, 1883-1920, by Robert Skidelsky (Macmillan, £14.95).

*Outback*, by Thomas Kennedy (Hodder & Stoughton, £12.95).

*Scotland, the Feet Divide, Poverty and Deprivation in Scotland*, edited by Gordon Brown and Robin Cook (Mainstream, £9.95).

*The Great War at Sea, 1914-1918*, by Richard Hough (Oxford, £14.95).

*The War Artists*, by Melton and Susan Harris (Michael Joseph, £14.95).

### Imitation firearms

Anyone convicted of possessing an imitation firearm without a certificate is liable to a maximum of five years imprisonment and an unspecified fine, under the Firearms Act which became law yesterday.

Under the Act, a certificate is required only for an imitation firearm that can be readily converted to fire live ammunition. The Home Office has drawn up guidelines for imitation firearms that do not require a certificate: copies have been sent to all police forces and to the Gun Trade Association, representing manufacturers, retailers and importers.

### Roads

London and South-east: A40: One lane each way on Holland Park Avenue at junction with Portland Road, A4088: Roadworks at Neasden Lane and Blackbird Hill, A3: Roadworks at West Hill, A4088: Roadworks at A205 Upper Richmond Road.

Midlands: M6: One carriageway shared between junctions 10 (Walsall) and 11 (Cannock). A47: Single lane Kings Lynn to Swaffham, Norfolk, at East Winch. A38: One lane on Tyburn Road, Birmingham, into city.

Wales and West: M4: Lanes closed both ways between junctions 21 and 22 across Severn Bridge, 8 am to 6 pm; alternative is a 60-mile detour via Gloucester. A358: One lane only Taunton to Ilminster Road at Blackbrook roundabout, Somerset, at junction with A205 at Erwood, Powys, Subsidiary.

North: A66: One lane, temporary lights at junction with A101, Kirby Thore, near Appleby, A1: One lane, temporary lights at Felton bypass on River Coquet Bridge, Northumberland. M62: One carriageway shared between junctions 29 (M1) to 30 (Rotherwell).

Scotland: A98: One lane only Tynet Bridge, Morayshire, three miles E of Forchabers, A977: Single lane between Crook of Devon and Rumburg Bridge, Kinrosshire, A82: Lanes closed on Great Western Road, Glasgow, near Cromwell Street.

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buys	Sells
Australia \$	1.69	1.61
Austria Sch	28.90	27.30
Belgium F	83.50	79.50
Canada \$	1.90	1.83
Denmark Kr	14.80	14.10
France F	8.44	8.44
Germany DM	12.34	11.84
Greece Dr	156.00	148.00
Ireland Pt	11.90	11.30
Italy Lira	2470.00	2360.00
Japan Yen	366.00	348.00
Netherlands Gld	4.60	4.37
Norway Kr	11.52	10.92
Portugal Esc	205.00	191.00
Spain Ptas	12.17	11.60
Sweden Kr	3.34	3.17
Switzerland Fr	1.53	1.48
USA \$	215.00	200.00
Yugoslavia Dnr		

Retail Price Index: 339.5, London: The F1 index closed up 3.1 at 706.2.

### Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure will move slowly over N Ireland and S Scotland.

### 6 am to midnight

London, East Angles, SE, Central S, E, Central N, England, Midlands: Cloudy, bright or sunny intervals; wind SW, light or moderate; max 13 to 15 (5 to 59°).

Channel Islands, SW, NW, England, Wales, Cloudy, rain, drizzle, hill and coastal fog, bright intervals inland; wind SW, moderate; max 14 to 15 (57 to 59°).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Rain, drizzle, hill and coastal fog; wind SW, moderate; max 13 to 15 (55 to 59°).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Rain, drizzle, hill fog; wind SW moderate; max 14 to 15 (57 to 59°).

Wales, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; light or moderate; max 9 to 11 (48 to 52°).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Changeable, rain spreading from W Ireland; Tuesday mostly sunny, mainly slight.

### Lighting-up time

London 5.03 pm to 8.27 am. Bristol 5.13 pm to 8.36 am. Birmingham 5.02 pm to 8.53 am. Manchester 5.06 pm to 8.41 am. Newcastle 5.26 pm to 8.44 am.

### Yesterday

	Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, cloud; b, drizzle; c, rain; d, fog; e, sun; f, snow.	C	F
Belfast	a 13.55	Guernsey	e 13.55
Birmingham	a 13.55	Inverness	e 11.52
Bristol	a 13.55	Jersey	e 13.55
Cardiff	a 13.55	London	e 14.57
Edinburgh	a 13.55	Manchester	e 14.57
Glasgow	a 14.57	Newcastle	d 14.57
		Rosslareway	e 14.57

### The papers

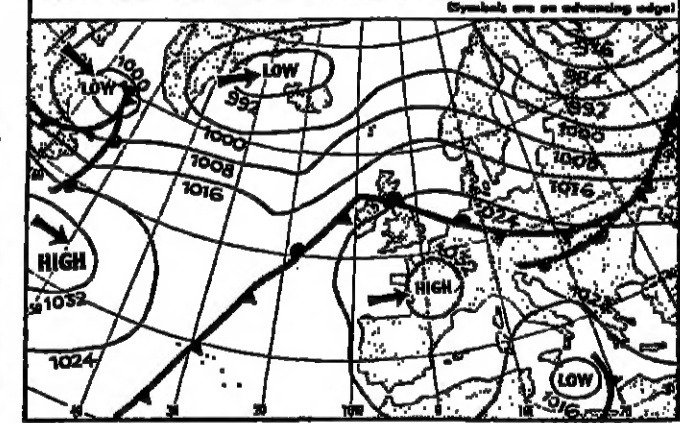
The Daily Star comments: Social workers throughout Britain who belong to Nalga are pursuing their campaign for more pay and shorter working hours, "by making disturbed and delinquent children and helpless old people suffer" by the ban on overtime and new admissions at the special homes run by councils. Nalga should call off the action "before they lose what public sympathy they have left."

What is Mrs Thatcher going to do now? The Daily Mirror asks. If Senator Raul Alfonsin, whose Radical Party has been democratically elected in Argentina, wants to talk to her about the Falklands, will she talk to him? Or will she continue to fortify the islands at ruinous cost against a threat that seems to have disappeared? ... Will we recognize that in the long run it would be physically, financially and militarily impossible to keep the Falklands attached to our apron strings?

### Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest temp: Colwyn Bay, 19.2°C (66.6°F); lowest temp: Llandudno, 6.0°C (42.8°F); highest wind: Llandudno, 19.2°C (66.6°F); lowest wind: Llandudno, 6.0°C (42.8°F).

### NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars



### High tides

	AM	PM	PM	PM
London Bridge	11.32	5.11	5.25	4.5
Abbeville	11.32	5.11	5.25	4.5
Amsterdam	11.32	5.11	5.25	4.5
Belfast	11.32	5.11	5.25	4.5
Birmingham	11.32	5.11	5.25	4.5
Bristol	11.32	5.11	5.25	4.5
Cardiff	11.32	5.11	5.25	4.5
Edinburgh	11.32	5.11	5.25	4.5
Glasgow	11.32	5.11	5.25	4.5
London	11.32	5.11	5.25	4.5
Manchester	11.32	5.11	5.25	4.5